Claims

1. A substantially pure polypeptide comprising a polypeptide sequence listed in Table 2.

2. A substantially pure polypeptide having at least 90% sequence identity to a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

3. The substantially pure polypeptide of claim 2, wherein said polypeptide has at least 95% identity to a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

4. The substantially pure polypeptide of claim 3, wherein said polypeptide has at least 97% identity to a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

5. The substantially pure polypeptide of claim 4, wherein said polypeptide has at least 98% identity to a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

6. The substantially pure polypeptide of claim 5, wherein said polypeptide has at least 99% identity to a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

7. A substantially pure polypeptide comprising a region having at least 90% sequence identity to a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

8. The substantially pure polypeptide of claim 7, wherein said region of said polypeptide has at least 95% identity to a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

9. The substantially pure polypeptide of claim 8, wherein said region of said polypeptide has at least 97% identity to a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

10. The substantially pure polypeptide of claim 9, wherein said region of said polypeptide has at least 98% identity to a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

11. The substantially pure polypeptide of claim 10, wherein said region of said polypeptide has at least 99% identity to a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

12. A substantially pure polypeptide, or fragment thereof, listed in Table 2.

13. A substantially pure polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide having a polypeptide sequence listed in Table 2.

14. A substantially pure polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide having at least 90% sequence identity to a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

15. The substantially pure polynucleotide of claim 14, wherein said polypeptide has at least 95% identity to a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

16. The substantially pure polynucleotide of claim 15, wherein said polypeptide has at least 97% identity to a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

17. The substantially pure polynucleotide of claim 16, wherein said polypeptide has at least 98% identity to a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

18. The substantially pure polynucleotide of claim 17, wherein said polypeptide has at least 99% identity to a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

19. A substantially pure polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide comprising a region having at least 90% sequence identity to a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

20. The substantially pure polynucleotide of claim 19, wherein said region of said polypeptide has at least 95% identity to a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

21. The substantially pure polynucleotide of claim 20, wherein said region of

said polypeptide has at least 97% identity to a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

22. The substantially pure polynucleotide of claim 21, wherein said region of said polypeptide has at least 98% identity to a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

23. The substantially pure polynucleotide of claim 22, wherein said region of said polypeptide has at least 99% identity to a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

24. A substantially pure polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide listed in Table 2.

25. A substantially pure polynucleotide listed in Table 2.

26. A substantially pure polynucleotide having at least 90% sequence identity to a polynucleotide listed in Table 2.

27. The substantially pure polynucleotide of claim 26, wherein said polynucleotide has at least 95% identity to a polynucleotide listed in Table 2.

28. The substantially pure polynucleotide of claim 27, wherein said polynucleotide has at least 97% identity to a polynucleotide listed in Table 2.

29. The substantially pure polynucleotide of claim 28, wherein said region of said polynucleotide has at least 98% identity to a polynucleotide listed in Table 2.

30. The substantially pure polynucleotide of claim 29, wherein said region of said polynucleotide has at least 99% identity to a polynucleotide listed in Table 2.

31. A substantially pure polynucleotide being the reverse complement of the polynucleotide listed in Table 2.

32. A substantially pure polynucleotide having at least 90% sequence identity to the reverse complement of polynucleotide listed in Table 2.

33. The substantially pure polynucleotide of claim 32, wherein said polynucleotide has at least 95% identity to the reverse complement of polynucleotide listed in Table 2.

34. The substantially pure polynucleotide of claim 33, wherein said polynucleotide has at least 97% identity to the reverse complement of polynucleotide listed in Table 2.

35. The substantially pure polynucleotide of claim 34, wherein said region of said polynucleotide has at least 98% identity to the reverse complement of polynucleotide listed in Table 2.

36. The substantially pure polynucleotide of claim 35, wherein said region of said polynucleotide has at least 99% identity to the reverse complement of polynucleotide listed in Table 2.

37. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a neurological disease or disorder, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in any one of Tables 3-14 and 33, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a neurological disease or disorder.

38. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a neurological disease or disorder, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in any one of Tables 3-14 and 33,wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a neurological disease or disorder.

39. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a neurological disease or disorder, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in any one of Tables 3-14 and 33, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a neurological disease or disorder.

40. The method of claim 39, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

41. The method of claim 39, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

42. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a neurological disease or disorder, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in any one of Tables 3-14 and 33, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a neurological disease or disorder indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a neurological disease or disorder.

43. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 15 and 33, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland.

44. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 15 and 33, wherein

an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland.

45. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 15 and 33, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland.

46. The method of claim 45, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

47. The method of claim 45, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

48. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 15 and 33, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland.

49. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the colon, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 16 and 33, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the colon.

50. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for

developing a disease or disorder of the colon, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 16 and 33, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the colon.

51. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the colon, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 16 and 33, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the colon.

52. The method of claim 51, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

53. The method of claim 51, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

54. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the colon, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 16 and 33, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a disease or disorder of the colon indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a disease or disorder of the colon.

55. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a cardiovascular disease or disorder, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 17 and 33, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a cardiovascular

disease or disorder.

56. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a cardiovascular disease or disorder, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 17 and 33, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a cardiovascular disease or disorder.

57. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a cardiovascular disease or disorder, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 17 and 33, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a cardiovascular disease or disorder.

58. The method of claim 57, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

59. The method of claim 57, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

60. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a cardiovascular disease or disorder, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 17 and 33, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a cardiovascular disease or disorder indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a cardiovascular disease or disorder.

61. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the intestine, said method comprising determining

the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 18 and 33, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the intestine.

62. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the intestine, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 18 and 33, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the intestine.

63. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the intestine, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 18 and 33, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the intestine.

64. The method of claim 63, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

65. The method of claim 63, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

66. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the intestine, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 18 and 33, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a disease or disorder of the intestine indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a disease or disorder of the intestine.

67. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the kidney, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 19 and 33, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the kidney.

68. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the kidney, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 19 and 33, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the kidney.

69. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the kidney, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 19 and 33, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the kidney.

70. The method of claim 69, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

71. The method of claim 69, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

72. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the kidney, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical

to a polypeptide listed in Tables 19 and 33, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a disease or disorder of the kidney indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a disease or disorder of the kidney.

73. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the liver, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 20 and 33, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the liver.

74. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the liver, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 20 and 33, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the liver.

75. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the liver, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 20 and 33, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the liver.

76. The method of claim 75, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

77. The method of claim 75, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

78. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the liver, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 20 and 33, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a disease or disorder of the liver indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a disease or disorder of the liver.

79. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a lung disease or disorder, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 21 and 33, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a lung disease or disorder.

80. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a lung disease or disorder, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 21 and 33, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a lung disease or disorder.

81. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a lung disease or disorder, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 21 and 33, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a lung disease or disorder.

82. The method of claim 81, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

83. The method of claim 81, wherein said expression is determined by

measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

84. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a lung disease or disorder, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 21 and 33, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a lung disease or disorder indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a lung disease or disorder.

85. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a muscular disease or disorder, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 22 and 33, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a muscular disease or disorder.

86. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a muscular disease or disorder, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 22 and 33, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a muscular disease or disorder.

87. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a muscular disease or disorder, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 22 and 33, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a muscular disease or disorder.

88. The method of claim 87, wherein said expression is determined by

measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

89. The method of claim 87, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

90. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a muscular disease or disorder, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 22 and 33, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a muscular disease or disorder indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a muscular disease or disorder.

91. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the ovary, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 23 and 33, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the ovary.

92. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the ovary, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 23 and 33, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the ovary.

93. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the ovary, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 23 and 33, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for

developing a disease or disorder of the ovary.

94. The method of claim 93, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

95. The method of claim 93, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

96. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the ovary, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 23 and 33, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a disease or disorder of the ovary indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a disease or disorder of the ovary.

97. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a blood disease or disorder, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 24 and 33, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a blood disease or disorder.

98. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a blood disease or disorder, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 24 and 33, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a blood disease or disorder.

99. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a blood disease or disorder, said method comprising measuring in said

patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 24 and 33, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a blood disease or disorder.

100. The method of claim 99, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

101. The method of claim 99, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

102. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a blood disease or disorder, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 24 and 33, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a blood disease or disorder indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a blood disease or disorder.

103. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the prostate, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 25 and 33, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the prostate.

104. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the prostate, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 25 and 33, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the prostate.

105. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the prostate, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 25 and 33, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the prostate.

106. The method of claim 105, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

107. The method of claim 105, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

108. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the prostate, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 25 and 33, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a disease or disorder of the prostate indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a disease or disorder of the prostate.

109. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the skin, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 26 and 33, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the skin.

110. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the skin, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR

polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 26 and 33, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the skin.

111. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the skin, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 26 and 33, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the skin.

112. The method of claim 111, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

113. The method of claim 111, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

114. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the skin, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 26 and 33, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a disease or disorder of the skin indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a disease or disorder of the skin.

115. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the spleen, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 27 and 33, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the spleen.

116. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the spleen, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 27 and 33, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the spleen.

117. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the spleen, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 27 and 33, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the spleen.

118. The method of claim 117, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

119. The method of claim 117, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

120. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the spleen, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 27 and 33, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a disease or disorder of the spleen indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a disease or disorder of the spleen.

121. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the stomach, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 28 and 33, wherein the presence

of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the stomach.

122. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the stomach, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 28 and 33, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the stomach.

123. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the stomach, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 28 and 33, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the stomach.

124. The method of claim 123, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

125. The method of claim 123, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

126. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the stomach, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 28 and 33, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a disease or disorder of the stomach indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a disease or disorder of the stomach.

127. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for

developing a disease or disorder of the testes, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 29 and 33, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the testes.

128. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the testes, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 29 and 33, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the testes.

129. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the testes, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 29 and 33, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the testes.

130. The method of claim 129, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

131. The method of claim 129, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

132. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the testes, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 29 and 33, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a disease or disorder of the testes indicates the person has an altered risk

for developing a disease or disorder of the testes.

133. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the thymus, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 30 and 33, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the thymus.

134. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the thymus, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 30 and 33, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the thymus.

135. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the thymus, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 30 and 33, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the thymus.

136. The method of claim 135, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

137. The method of claim 135, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

138. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for

developing a disease or disorder of the thymus, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 30 and 33, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a disease or disorder of the thymus indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a disease or disorder of the thymus.

139. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the thyroid, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 31 and 33, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the thyroid.

140. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the thyroid, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 31 and 33, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the thyroid.

141. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the thyroid, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 31 and 33, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the thyroid.

142. The method of claim 141, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

143. The method of claim 141, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

144. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the thyroid, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 31 and 33, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a disease or disorder of the thyroid indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a disease or disorder of the thyroid.

145. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the uterus, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 32 and 33, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the uterus.

146. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the uterus, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 32 and 33, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the uterus.

147. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the uterus, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 32 and 33, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the uterus.

148. The method of claim 147, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

149. The method of claim 147, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

150. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the uterus, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 32 and 33, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a disease or disorder of the uterus indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a disease or disorder of the uterus.

151. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the pancreas, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the pancreas.

152. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the pancreas, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the pancreas.

153. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the pancreas, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, wherein altered levels in said

expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the pancreas.

154. The method of claim 153, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

155. The method of claim 153, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

156. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the pancreas, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a disease or disorder of the pancreas indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a disease or disorder of the pancreas.

157. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the bone and joints, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the bone and joints.

158. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the bone and joints, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the bone and joints.

159. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for

developing a disease or disorder of the bone and joints, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the bone and joints.

160. The method of claim 159, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

161. The method of claim 159, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

162. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the bone and joints, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a disease or disorder of the bone and joints indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a disease or disorder of the bone and joints.

163. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the breast, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the breast.

164. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the breast, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an

increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the breast.

165. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the breast, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the breast.

166. The method of claim 165, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

167. The method of claim 165, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

168. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the breast, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a disease or disorder of the breast indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a disease or disorder of the breast.

169. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the immune system, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the immune system.

170. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the immune system, said method comprising

measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the immune system.

171. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the immune system, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the immune system.

172. The method of claim 171, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

173. The method of claim 171, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

174. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a disease or disorder of the immune system, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a disease or disorder of the immune system indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a disease or disorder of the immune system.

175. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder, said method comprising determining the presence of a mutation in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, wherein the presence of said mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder.

176. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the level of biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, wherein an altered level in said biological activity, relative to normal, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder.

177. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder, said method comprising measuring in said patient or in a cell from said patient the expression of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, wherein altered levels in said expression, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for developing a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder.

178. The method of claim 177, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of said GPCR polypeptide.

179. The method of claim 177, wherein said expression is determined by measuring levels of RNA encoding said GPCR polypeptide.

180. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for developing a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder, comprising determining the presence of a polymorphism in the patient's gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, wherein the presence of said polymorphism associated with a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder indicates the person has an altered risk for developing a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder.

181. A method of treating or preventing a neurological disease or disorder in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in any one

of Tables 3-14 and 33.

182. A method of treating or preventing a neurological disease or disorder in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in any one of Tables 3-14 and 33.

183. A method of treating or preventing a neurological disease or disorder in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in any one of Tables 3-14 and 33.

184. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 15 and 33.

185. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 15 and 33.

186. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 15 and 33.

187. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the colon in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule

encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 16 and 33.

188. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the colon in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 16 and 33.

189. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the colon in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 16 and 33.

190. A method of treating or preventing a cardiovascular disease or disorder in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 17 and 33.

191. A method of treating or preventing a cardiovascular disease or disorder in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 17 and 33.

192. A method of treating or preventing a cardiovascular disease or disorder in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 17 and 33.

193. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the intestine in a

patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 18 and 33.

194. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the intestine in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 18 and 33.

195. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the intestine in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 18 and 33.

196. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the kidney in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 19 and 33.

197. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the kidney in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 19 and 33.

198. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the kidney in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 19 and 33.

199. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the liver in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 20 and 33.

200. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the liver in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 20 and 33.

201. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the liver in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 20 and 33.

202. A method of treating or preventing a lung disease or disorder in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 21 and 33.

203. A method of treating or preventing a lung disease or disorder in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 21 and 33.

204. A method of treating or preventing a lung disease or disorder in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 21 and 33.

205. A method of treating or preventing a muscular disease or disorder in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 22 and 33.

206. A method of treating or preventing a muscular disease or disorder in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 22 and 33.

207. A method of treating or preventing a muscular disease or disorder in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 22 and 33.

208. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the ovary in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 23 and 33.

209. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the ovary in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 23 and 33.

210. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the ovary in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 23 and 33.

211. A method of treating or preventing a blood disease or disorder in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 24 and 33.

212. A method of treating or preventing a blood disease or disorder in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 24 and 33.

213. A method of treating or preventing a blood disease or disorder in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 24 and 33.

214. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the prostate in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 25 and 33.

215. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the prostate in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 25 and 33.

216. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the prostate in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 25 and 33.

217. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the skin in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 26 and 33.

218. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the skin in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 26 and 33.

219. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the skin in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 26 and 33.

220. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the spleen in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 27 and 33.

221. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the spleen in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 27 and 33.

222. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the spleen in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a

polypeptide listed in Tables 27 and 33.

223. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the stomach in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 28 and 33.

224. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the stomach in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 28 and 33.

225. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the stomach in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 28 and 33.

226. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the testes in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 29 and 33.

227. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the testes in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 29 and 33.

228. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the testes in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that

modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 29 and 33.

229. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the thymus in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 30 and 33.

230. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the thymus in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 30 and 33.

231. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the thymus in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 30 and 33.

232. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the thyroid in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 31 and 33.

233. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the thyroid in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 31 and 33.

234. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the thyroid in a

patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 31 and 33.

235. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the uterus in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 32 and 33.

236. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the uterus in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 32 and 33.

237. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the uterus in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 32 and 33.

238. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the pancreas in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1.

239. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the pancreas in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1.

240. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the pancreas in

a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1.

241. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the bone and joint in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1.

242. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the bone and joint in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1.

243. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the bone and joint in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1.

244. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the breast in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1.

245. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the breast in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1.

246. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the breast in a

patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1.

247. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the immune system in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1.

248. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the immune system in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1.

249. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder of the immune system in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1.

250. A method of treating or preventing a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1.

251. A method of treating or preventing a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule operably linked to a promoter, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1.

252. A method of treating or preventing a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a compound that modulates the biological activity of a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1.

253. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a neurological disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in any one of Tables 3-14 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a neurological disease or disorder.

254. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a neurological disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in any one of Tables 3-14 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a neurological disease or disorder.

255. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a neurological disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in any one of Tables 3-14 and 33, operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a neurological disease or disorder.

256. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a neurological disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in any one of Tables 3-14 and 33, and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a neurological disease or disorder.

257. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a neurological disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in any one of Tables 3-14 and 33, and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a neurological disease or disorder.

258. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a neurological disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in any one of Tables 3-14 and 33,and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a neurological disease or disorder.

259. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 15 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland.

260. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 15 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland.

261. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment

or prevention of a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 15 and 33, operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland.

262. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 15 and 33, and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland.

263. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 15 and 33, and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland.

264. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment

or prevention of a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 15 and 33, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland.

265. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the colon, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 16 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the colon.

266. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the colon, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 16 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the colon.

267. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the colon, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 16 and 33, operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the colon.

268. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the colon, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 16 and 33, and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the colon.

269. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the colon, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 16 and 33, and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the colon.

270. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment

or prevention of a disease or disorder of the colon, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 16 and 33, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the colon.

271. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a cardiovascular disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 17 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a cardiovascular disease or disorder.

272. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a cardiovascular disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 17 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a cardiovascular disease or

disorder.

273. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a cardiovascular disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 17 and 33, operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a cardiovascular disease or disorder.

274. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a cardiovascular disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 17 and 33, and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a cardiovascular disease or disorder.

275. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a cardiovascular disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 17 and 33, and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment

or prevention of a cardiovascular disease or disorder.

276. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a cardiovascular disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 17 and 33, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a cardiovascular disease or disorder.

277. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the intestine, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 18 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the intestine.

278. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the intestine, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 18 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the intestine.

279. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the intestine, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 18 and 33, operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the intestine.

280. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the intestine, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 18 and 33, and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the intestine.

281. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the intestine, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in

Tables 18 and 33, and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the intestine.

282. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the intestine, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 18 and 33, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the intestine.

283. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the kidney, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 19 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the kidney.

284. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the kidney, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide

substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 19 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the kidney.

285. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the kidney, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 19 and 33, operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the kidney.

286. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the kidney, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 19 and 33, and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the kidney.

287. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the kidney, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables

19 and 33, and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the kidney.

288. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the kidney, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 19 and 33, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the kidney.

289. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the liver, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 20 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the liver.

290. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the liver, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 20 and 33 with a candidate

compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the liver.

291. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the liver, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 20 and 33, operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the liver.

292. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the liver, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 20 and 33, and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the liver.

293. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the liver, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 20 and 33, and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and

determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the liver.

294. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the liver, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 20 and 33, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the liver.

295. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a lung disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 21 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a lung disease or disorder.

296. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a lung disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 21 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a lung disease or disorder.

297. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a lung disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 21 and 33, operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a lung disease or disorder.

298. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a lung disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 21 and 33, and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a lung disease or disorder.

299. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a lung disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 21 and 33, and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide

wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a lung disease or disorder.

300. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a lung disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 21 and 33, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a lung disease or disorder.

301. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a muscular disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 22 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a muscular disease or disorder.

302. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a muscular disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 22 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a muscular disease or disorder.

303. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a muscular disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 22 and 33, operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a muscular disease or disorder.

304. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a muscular disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 22 and 33, and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a muscular disease or disorder.

305. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a muscular disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 22 and 33, and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide

identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a muscular disease or disorder.

306. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a muscular disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 22 and 33, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a muscular disease or disorder.

307. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the ovary, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 23 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the ovary.

308. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the ovary, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 23 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not

contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the ovary.

309. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the ovary, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 23 and 33, operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the ovary.

310. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the ovary, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 23 and 33, and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the ovary.

311. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the ovary, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 23 and 33, and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment

or prevention of a disease or disorder of the ovary.

312. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the ovary, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 23 and 33, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the ovary.

313. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a blood disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 24 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a blood disease or disorder.

314. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a blood disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 24 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not

contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a blood disease or disorder.

315. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a blood disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 24 and 33, operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a blood disease or disorder.

316. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a blood disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 24 and 33, and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a blood disease or disorder.

317. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a blood disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 24 and 33, and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment

or prevention of a blood disease or disorder.

318. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a blood disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 24 and 33, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a blood disease or disorder.

319. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the prostate, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 25 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the prostate.

320. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the prostate, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 25 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the prostate.

321. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the prostate, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 25 and 33, operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the prostate.

322. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the prostate, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 25 and 33, and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the prostate.

323. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the prostate, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 25 and 33, and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide

wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the prostate.

324. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the prostate, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 25 and 33, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the prostate.

325. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the skin, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 26 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the skin.

326. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the skin, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 26 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the skin.

327. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the skin, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 26 and 33, operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the skin.

328. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the skin, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 26 and 33, and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the skin.

329. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the skin, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 26 and 33, and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide

wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the skin.

330. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the skin, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 26 and 33, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the skin.

331. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the spleen, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 27 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the spleen.

332. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the spleen, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 27 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the spleen.

333. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the spleen, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 27 and 33, operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the spleen.

334. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the spleen, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 27 and 33, and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the spleen.

335. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the spleen, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 27 and 33, and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide

identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the spleen.

336. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the spleen, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 27 and 33, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the spleen.

337. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the stomach, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 28 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the stomach.

338. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the stomach, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 28 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the stomach.

339. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the stomach, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 28 and 33, operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the stomach.

340. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the stomach, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 28 and 33, and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the stomach.

341. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the stomach, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in

Tables 28 and 33, and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the stomach.

342. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the stomach, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 28 and 33, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the stomach.

343. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the testes, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 29 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the testes.

344. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the testes, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide

substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 29 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the testes.

345. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the testes, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 29 and 33, operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the testes.

346. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the testes, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 29 and 33, and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the testes.

347. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the testes, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables

29 and 33, and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the testes.

348. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the testes, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 29 and 33, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the testes.

349. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thymus, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 30 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the thymus.

350. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thymus, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 30 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thymus.

351. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thymus, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 30 and 33, operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thymus.

352. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thymus, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 30 and 33, and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thymus.

353. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment

or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thymus, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 30 and 33, and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thymus.

354. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thymus, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 30 and 33, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thymus.

355. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thyroid, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 31 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the thyroid.

356. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thyroid, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 31 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thyroid.

357. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thyroid, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 31 and 33, operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thyroid.

358. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thyroid, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 31 and 33, and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder

of the thyroid.

359. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thyroid, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 31 and 33, and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thyroid.

360. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thyroid, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 31 and 33, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the thyroid.

361. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the uterus, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 32 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a

compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the uterus.

362. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the uterus, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 32 and 33 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the uterus.

363. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the uterus, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 32 and 33, operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the uterus.

364. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the uterus, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 32 and 33, and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder

of the uterus.

365. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the uterus, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 32 and 33, and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the uterus.

366. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the uterus, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Tables 32 and 33, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the uterus.

367. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the pancreas, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a

compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the pancreas.

368. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the pancreas, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the pancreas.

369. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the pancreas, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the pancreas.

370. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the pancreas, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate

compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the pancreas.

371. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the pancreas, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the pancreas.

372. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the pancreas, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the pancreas.

373. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the bone and joints, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said

cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the bone and joints.

374. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the bone and joints, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the bone and joints.

375. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the bone and joints, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the bone and joints.

376. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment

or prevention of a disease or disorder of the bone and joints, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the bone and joints.

377. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the bone and joints, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the bone and joints.

378. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the bone and joints, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the bone and joints.

379. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the breast, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the breast.

380. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the breast, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the breast.

381. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the breast, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the breast.

382. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the breast, said method comprising the steps of

contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the breast.

383. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the breast, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the breast.

384. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the breast, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the breast.

385. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the immune system, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the immune system.

386. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the immune system, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the immune system.

387. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the immune system, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the immune system.

388. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the immune system, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the immune system.

389. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the immune system, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the immune system.

390. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the immune system, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide identifies said candidate compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder of the immune system.

391. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment

or prevention of metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide expressed in said cell,

wherein altered biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder.

392. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a cell expressing a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 with a candidate compound; and

(b) measuring expression of said GPCR polypeptide in said cell,

wherein altered expression of said GPCR polypeptide, relative to a cell not contacted with said compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder.

393. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter for a gene encoding a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 operably linked to a reporter gene;

(b) contacting said nucleic acid molecule with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring expression of said reporter gene,

wherein altered reporter gene expression, relative to a control not contacted with

said candidate compound, indicates that said candidate compound is a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder.

394. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 and a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide, wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder.

395. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of contacting a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1 and disposed in a lipid membrane with a candidate compound; and determining whether said candidate compound interacts with said GPCR polypeptide wherein interaction between said candidate compound and said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder.

396. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing (i) a GPCR polypeptide substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1, and (ii) a second polypeptide that interacts with said GPCR polypeptide;

(b) contacting said polypeptides with a candidate compound; and

(c) measuring interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second polypeptide, wherein an alteration in interaction of said GPCR polypeptide and said second

polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as one that may be useful for the treatment or prevention of a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder.

397. The method of any of claims 37-42, 181-183, and 253-258, wherein said neurological disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of abetalipoproteinemia, abnormal social behaviors, absence (petit mal) epilepsy, absence seizures, abulia, acalculia, acidophilic adenoma, acoustic neuroma, acquired aphasia, acquired aphasia with epilepsy (Landau-Kleffner syndrome) specific reading disorder, acquired epileptic aphasia, acromegalic neuropathy, acromegaly, action myoclonus-renal insufficiency syndrome, acute autonomic neuropathy, acute cerebellar ataxia in children, acute depression, acute disseminated encephalomyelitis, acute idiopathic sensory neuronopathy, acute internittent porphyria, acute mania, acute mixed episode, acute pandysautonomia, acute polymorphic disorder with symptoms of schizophrenia, acute polymorphic psychotic disorder without symptoms of schizophrenia, acute purulent meningitis, addiction, Addison syndrome, adenovirus serotypes, adjustment disorders, adrenal hyperfunction, adrenal hypofunction, adrenoleuknock outdystrophy, adrenomyeloneuropathy, advanced sleep-phase syndrome, affective disorder syndromes, agenesis of the corpus callosum, agnosia, agoraphobia, agraphia, agyria, agyria-pachygyria, ahylognosia, Aicardi syndrome, AIDS, akathisia, akinesia, akinetic mutism, akinetopsia, alcohol abuse, alcohol dependence syndrome, alcohol neuropathy, alcohol related disorders, alcoholic amblyopia, alcoholic blacknock oututs, alcoholic cerebellar degeneration, alcoholic dementia, alcoholic hallucinosis, alcoholic polyneuropathy, alcohol-induced anxiety disorders, alcohol-induced dementia, alcohol-induced mood disorders, alcohol-induced psychosis, alcoholism, Alexander's syndrome, alexia, alexia with agrphia, alexia without agraphia, alien hand syndrome, Alper's disease, altered sexuality syndromes, alternating hemiplagia, Alzheimer's disease, Alzheimer-like senile dementia, Alzheimer-like juvenile dementia, amenorrea, aminoacidurias, amnesia, amnesia for offences, amok-type reactions, amorphognosia, amphetamine addiction, amphetamine or amphetamine-like related disorders, amphetamine withdrawal, amyloid neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, anencephaly, aneurysms, angioblastic meningiomas, Angleman's syndrome, anhidrosis, anisocoria, anomia, anomic aphasia,

anorexia nervosa, anosmia, anosognosia, anterior cingulate syndrome, anterograde amnesia, antibiotic-induced neuromuscular blockade, antisocial personality disorder, Anton's syndrome, anxiety and obsessive-compulsive disorder syndromes, anxiety disorders, apathy syndromes, aphasia, aphemia, aplasia, apnea, apraxia, arachnoid cyst, archicerebellar syndrome, Arnold-Chiari malformation, arousal disorders, arrhinencephaly, arsenic poisoning, arteriosclerotic Parkinsonism, arteriovenous aneurysm, arteriovenous malformations, aseptic meningeal reaction, Asperger's syndrome, astereognosis, asthenia, astrocytomas, asymbolia, asynergia, ataque de nervios, ataxia, ataxia telangiectasia, ataxic cerebral palsy, ataxic dysarthria, athetosis, atonia, atonic seizures, attention deficit disorder, attention-deficit and disruptive behavior disorders , attention-deficit hyperkinetic disorders, atypical Alzheimer's disease, atypical autism, autism, autism spectrum disorder, avoidant personality disorder, axial dementias, bacterial endocarditis, bacterial infections, Balint's syndrome, ballism, balo disease, basophilic adenoma, Bassen-Knock outrnzweig syndrome, Batten disease, battered woman syndrome, Behçet syndrome, Bell' palsy, benign essential tremor, benign focal epilepsies of childhood, benign intracranial hypertension, benxodiazepine dependence, bilateral cortical dysfunction, Binswanger's disease, bipolar disorder, bipolar type 1 disorder, bipolar type 2 disorder, blepharospasm, body dysmorphic disorder, Bogaert-Bertrand disease, Bogarad syndrome, borderline personality disorder, botulism, Bouffée Délirante-type reactions, brachial neuropathy, bradycardia, bradykinesia, brain abscess, brain edema, brain fag, brain stem glioma, brainstem encephalitis, brief psychotic disorder, broca's aphasia, brucellosis, bulimia, bulimia nervosa, butterfly glioma, cachexia, caffeine related disorders, california encephalitis, callosal agenesis, Canavan's syndrome, cancer pain, cannabis dependence, cannabis flashbacks, cannabis psychosis, cannabis related disorders, carcinoma-associated retinopathy, cardiac arrest, cavernous malformations, cellular (cytotoxic) edema, central facial paresis, central herniation syndrome, central neurogenic hyperventilation, central pontine myelinolysis, central post-stroke syndrome (thalamic pain syndrome), cerebellar hemorrhage, cerebellar tonsillar herniation syndrome, cerebral amyloid (congophilic) angiopathy, cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral malaria, cerebral palsy, cerebral subdural empyema, cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis,

cerebrovascular disorders, cervical tumors, cestodes, Charcot-Carie-tooth disease, Chediak-Cigashi disease, Cheiro-oral syndrome, chiari malformation with hydrocephalus, childhood disintegrative disorder, childhood feeding problems, childhood sleep problems, cholesteatomas, chordomas, chorea, chorea gravidarum, choreoathetosis, chromophobe adenoma, chromosomal disorders, chronic biplar major depression, chronic bipolar disorder, chronic demyelinating polyneuritis, chronic depression, chronic fatigue syndrome, chronic gm2 gangliosidosis, chronic idiopathic sensory neuropathy, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy, chronic pain, chronic paroxysmal hemicrania, chronic sclerosing panencephalitis, chronic traumatic encphalopathy, chronobiological disorders, circadian rhythm disorder, circadian rhythm disorders, Claude's syndrome, clonic seizures, cluster headache, cocaine addiction, cocaine withdrawal, cocaine-related disorders, Cockayne's syndrome, colloid cysts of the third ventricle, colorado tick fever, coma, communicating hydrocephalus, communication disorders, complex partial seizures, compression neuropathy, compulsive buying disorder, conceptual apraxia, conduct disorders, conduction aphasia, conduction apraxia, congenital analgesia, congenital cytomegalovirus disease, congenital hydrocephalus, congenital hypothyroidism, congenital muscular dystrophy, congenital myasthenia, congenital myotonic dystrophy, congenital rubella syndrome, congophilic angiopathy, constipation, coprophilia, cornedlia de lange syndrome, cortical dementias, cortical heteropias, corticobasal degeneration, corticobasal ganglionic degeneration, coxsackievirus, cranial meningoceles, craniopharyngioma, craniorachischisis, craniosynostosis, cranium bifidum, cretinism, Creutzfeldt-Jaknock outb disease, Cri-du-Chat syndrome, cruciate hemiplegia, cryptococcal granulomas, cryptococcosis, culturally related syndromes, culturally stereotyped reactions to extreme environmental conditions (arctic hysteria), Cushing syndrome, cyclothymia, cysticercosis, cytomegalovirus, Dandy-Walker malformation, deafness, defects in the metabolism of amino acids, dehydration, Dejerine-Roussy syndrome, Dejerine-Sottas disease, delayed and advanced sleep phase syndromes, delayed ejaculation, delayed puberty, delayed-sleep-phase syndrome, delerium due to alcohol, delerium due to intoxication, delerium due to withdrawal, delirium, dementia, and amnestic and other cognitive disorders,

delusional disorder, delusional disorder: erotomania subtype, delusional disorder: grandiose subtype, delusional disorder:jealousy subtype, delusional misidentification syndromes, dementia due to HIV disease, dementia pugilistica, dementias, dementias associated with extrapyramidal syndrome, dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy, dependent personality disorder, depersonalization disorder, depression, depressive personality disorder, dermoids, developmental speech and language disorder, devic syndrome, devivo disease, diabetes, diabetes insipidus, diabetic neuropathy, dialysis demential, dialysis dysequilibrium syndrome, diencephalic dementias, diencephalic dysfunction, diencephalic syndrome of infancy, diencephalic vascular dementia, diffuse sclerosis, digestive disorders, diphtheria, diplopia, disarthria, disassociation apraxia, disorders of carbohydrate metabolism, disorders of excessive somnolence, disorders of metal metabolism, disorders of purine metabolism, disorders of sexual arousal, disorders of sexual aversion, disorders of sexual desire, disorders of the sleep-wake schedule, dissociative disorders, dorsolateral tegmental pontine syndrome, Down syndrome, Down syndrome with dementia, drug dependance, drug overdose, drug-induced myasthenia, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, dwarfism, dysarthria, dysdiadochokinesia, dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor, dysexecutive syndrome, dysgraphia, dyskinesia, dyskinetic cerebral palsy, dyslexia, dysmetria, dysomnia, dysosmia, dyspareunia, dysphagia, dysphasia, dysphonia, dysplasia, dyspnea, dysprosody, dyssomnia, dyssynergia, dysthesia, dysthymia, dystonia, dystrophinopathies, early adolescent gender identity disorder, early infantile epileptic encephalopthy (Ohtahara syndrome, early myoclonic epileptic encephalopathy, Eaton-Lambert syndrome, echinococcus (hydatid cysts), echolalia, echovirus, eclampsia, Edward's syndrome, elimination disorders, embolismintracerebral hemorrhage, Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy, encephalitis lethargica, encephaloceles, encephalotrigeminal angiomatosis, enophthalmos, enterovirus, enuresis, eosinophilic meningitis, ependymoma, epidural spinal cord compression, epilepsy, episodic ataxia, epstein-barr, equine encephalomyelitis, erectile dysfunction, essential thrombocythemia, essential tremor, esthesioneuroblastoma, excessive daytime somnolence, excessive secretion of antidiuretic hormone, excessive sleepiness, exhibitionism, expressive language disorder, extramedullary tumors, extrasylvian aphasias, extratemporal neocortical epilepsy,

fabry's disease, facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy, factitious disorder, factitious disorders, false memories, familial dysautonomia, familial periodic paralysis, familial spastic paraparesis, familial spastic paraplegias, fear disorders, feeding and eating disorders of infancy or early childhood, female sexual arousal disorder, fetal alcohol syndrome, fetishism, flaccid dysarthria, floppy infant syndrome, focal inflammatory demyelinating lesions with mass effect, focal neonatal hypotonia, folie à deux, foramen magnum tumors, Foville's syndrome, fragile-x syndrome, Freidrich 's ataxia, Frolich syndrome, frontal alexia, frontal convexity syndrome, frontotemporal dementia, frontotemporal dementias, frotteurism, fungal infection, galactocerebroside lipidosis, galactorrhea, ganglioneuroma, Gaucher disease, gaze palsy, gender identity disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, genital shrinking syndrome (Knock outro, Suo-Yang), germ cell tumors, Gerstmann's syndrome, Gerstmann-Straüssler syndrome, Gerstmann-Straussler-Schenker disease, Gertmann's syndrome, gestational substance abuse syndromes, giant axonal neuropathy, gigantism, Gilles de la Tourette syndrome, glioblastoma multiforme, gliomas, gliomatosis cerebri, global aphasia, glossopharyngeal neuralgia, glycogen storage diseases, gm1-gangliosidosis, gm2-gangliosidoses, granular cell tumor, granulocytic brain edema, granulomas, granulomatous angiitis of the brain, Grave's disease, growild typeh hormone deficit , growild typeh-hormone secreting adenomas, guam-Parkinson complex dementia, Guillain-Barré syndrome, Hallervorden-Spatz disease, hallucinogen persisting perception disorder, hallucinogen related disorders, hartnup disease, headache, helminthic infections (trichinellosis), hemangioblastomas, hemangiopericytomas, hemiachromatopsia, hemianesthesia, hemianopsia, hemiballism, hemiballismus, hemihypacusis, hemihypesthesia, hemiparesis, hemispatial neglect, hemophilus influenza meningitis, hemorrhagic cerebrovascular disease, hepatic coma, hepatic encephalopathy, hepatolenticular degeneration (Wilson disease), hereditary amyloid neuropathy, hereditary ataxias, hereditary cerebellar ataxia, hereditary neuropathies, hereditary nonprogressive chorea, hereditary predisposition to pressure palsies, hereditary sensory autonomic neuropathy, hereditary sensory neuropathy, hereditary spastic paraplegia, hereditary tyrosinemia, hermichorea, hermifacial spasm, herniation syndromes, herpes encephalitis, herpes infections, herpes zoster, herpres simplex, heterotopia, hexacarbon neuropathy,

histrionic personality disorder, HIV, Holmes-Adie syndrome, homonymous quadrantaposia, Horner's syndrome, human ß-mannosidosis, Hunter's syndrome, Huntington's chorea, Huntington's disease, Hurler's syndrome, Hwa-Byung, hydraencephaly, hydrocephalus, hyper thyroidism, hyperacusis, hyperalgesia, hyperammonemia, hypereosinophilic syndrome, hyperglycemia, hyperkalemic periodic paralysis, hyperkinesia, hyperkinesis, hyperkinetic dysarthria, hyperosmia, hyperosmolar hyperglygemic nonketonic diabetic coma, hyperparathyroidism, hyperphagia, hyperpituitarism, hyperprolactinemia, hypersexuality, hypersomnia, hypersomnia secondary to drug intake, hypersomnia-sleep-apnea syndrome, hypersomnolence, hypertension, hypertensive encephalopathy, hyperthermia, hyperthyroidism (Graves disease), hypertonia, hypnagogic (predormital) hallucinations, hypnogenic paroxysmal dystonia, hypoadrenalism, hypoalgesia, hypochondriasis, hypoglycemia, hypoinsulinism, hypokalemic periodic paralysis, hypokinesia, hypokinetic dysarthria, hypomania, hypoparathyroidism, hypophagia, hypopituitarism, hypoplasia, hyposmia, hyposthenuria, hypotension, hypothermia, hypothyroid neuropathy, hypothyroidism, hypotonia, Hyrler syndrome, hysteria, ideational apraxia, ideomotor apraxia, idiopathic hypersomnia, idiopathic intracranial hypertension, idiopathic orthostatic hypotension, immune mediated neuropathies, impersistence, impotence, impulse control disorders, impulse dyscontrol and aggression syndromes, impulse-control disorders, incontinence, incontinentia pigmenti, infantile encephalopathy with cherry-red spots, infantile neuraxonal dystrophy, infantile spasms, infantilism, infarction, infertility, influenza, inhalant related disorders, insomnias, insufficient sleep syndrome, intention tremor, intermittent explosive disorder, internuclear ophthalmoplegia, interstitial (hydrocephalic) edema, intoxication, intracranial epidural abscess, intracranial hemorrhage, intracranial hypotension, intracranial tumors, intracranial venous-sinus thrombosis, intradural hematoma, intramedullary tumors, intravascular lymphoma, ischemia, ischemic brain edema, ischemic cerebrovascular disease, ischemic neuropathies, isolated inflammatory demyelinating CNS syndromes, Jackson-Collet syndrome, Jaknock outb-Creutzfeld disease, Japanese encephalitis, jet lag syndrome, Joseph disease, Joubert's syndrome, juvenile neuroaxonal dystrophy, Kayak-Svimmel, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, kinky hair disease (Menkes syndrome), Kleine-Levin

syndrome, kleptomania, Klinefelter's syndrome, Kluver-Bucy syndrome, Knock outerber-Salus-Elschnig syndrome, Knock outrsaknock outff's syndrome, krabbe disease, krabbe leuknock outdystrophy, Kugelberg-Welander syndrome, kuru, Lafora's disease, language deficits, language related disorders, latah-type reactions, lateral mass herniation syndrome, lateropulsation, lathyrism, Laurence-Moon Biedl syndrome, Laurence-Moon syndrome, lead poisoning, learning disorders, leber hereditary optic atrophy, left ear extinction, legionella pneumophilia infection, Leigh's disease, Lennoc-Gastaut syndrome, Lennox-Gastaut's syndrome, leprosy, leptospirosis, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, leukemia, leuknock outdystrophies, Lévy-Roussy syndrome, lewy body dementia, lewy body disease, limb girdle muscular dystrophies, limbic encephalitis, limbic encephalopathy, lissencephaly, localized hypertrophic neuropathy, locked-in syndrome, logoclonia, low pressure headache, Lowe syndrome, lumbar tumors, lupus anticoagulants, lyme disease, lyme neuropathy, lymphocytic choriomeningitis, lymphomas, lysosomal and other storage diseases, macroglobinemia, major depression with melancholia, major depression with psychotic features, major depression without melancholia, major depressive (unipolar) disorder, male orgasmic disorder, malformations of septum pellucidum, malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors, malingers, mania, mania with psychotic features, mania without psychotic features, maple syrup urine disease, Marchiafava-Bignami syndrome, Marcus Gunn syndrome, Marie-Foix syndrome, Marinesco-Sjögren syndrome, Maroteaux-Lamy syndrome, masochism, masturbatory pain, measles, medial frontal syndrome, medial medullary syndrome, medial tegmental syndrome, medication-induced movement disorders, medullary dysfunction, medulloblastomas, medulloepithelioma, megalencephaly, melanocytic neoplasms, memory disorders, memory disturbances, meniere syndrome, meningeal carcinomatosis, meningeal sarcoma, meningial gliomatosis, meningiomas, meningism, meningitis, meningococcal meningitis, mental neuropathy (the numb chin syndrome), mental retardation, mercury poisoning, metabolic neuropathies, metachromatic leuknock outdystrophy, metastatic neuropathy, metastatic tumors, metazoal infections, microcephaly, microencephaly, micropolygyria, midbrain dysfunction, midline syndrome, migraine, mild depression, Millard-Gubler syndrome, Miller-Dieker syndrome, minimal brain dysfunction syndrome, miosis, mitochondrial

encephalopathy with lactic acidosis and stroke (melas), mixed disorders of scholastic skills, mixed dysarthrias, mixed transcortical aphasia, Möbius syndrome, Mollaret meningitis, monoclonal gammopathy, mononeuritis nultiplex, monosymptomatic hypochondriacal psychosis, mood disorders, Moritz Benedikt syndrome, Morquio syndrome, Morton's neuroma, motor neuron disease, motor neurone disease with dementia, motor neuropathy with multifocal conduction block, motor skills disorder , mucolipidoses, mucopolysaccharide disorders, mucopolysaccharidoses, multifocal eosinophilic granuloma, multiple endocrine adenomatosis, multiple myeloma, multiple sclerosis, multiple system atrophy, multiple systems atrophy, multisystemic degeneration with dementia, mumps, Munchausen syndrome, Munchausen syndrome by proxy, muscular hypertonia, mutism, myasthenia gravis, mycoplasma pneumoniae infection, myoclonic seizures, myoclonic-astatic epilepsy (doose syndrome), myoclonus, myotonia congenita, myotonic dystrophy, myotonic muscular dystrophy, nacolepsy, narcissistic personality disorder, narcolepsy, narcolepsy-cataplexy syndrome, necrophilia, nectrotizing encephalomyelopathy, Nelson's syndrome, neocerebellar syndrome, neonatal myasthenia, neonatal seizures, nervios, nerves, neurasthenia, neuroacanthocytosis, neuroaxonal dystrophy, neurocutaneous disorders, neurofibroma, neurofibromatosis, neurogenic orthostatic hypotension, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, neurologic complications of renal transplantation, neuromyelitis optica, neuromyotonia (Isaacs syndrome), neuronal ceroid lipofuscinoses, neuro-ophthalamic disorders, neuropathic pain , neuropathies associated with infections, neuropathy associated with cryoglobulins, neuropathy associated with hepatic diseases, neuropathy induced by cold, neuropathy produced by chemicals, neuropathy produced by metals, neurosyphilis, new variant Creutzfeldt-Jaknock outb disease, nicotine dependence, nicotine related disorders, nicotine withdrawal, niemann-pick disease, nocturnal dissociative disorders, nocturnal enuresis, nocturnal myoclonus, nocturnal sleep-related eating disorders, noecerbellar syndrome, non-alzherimer frontal-lobe degeneration, nonamyloid polyneuropathies associated with plasma cell dyscrasia, non-lethal suicial behavior, nonlocalizing aphasic syndromes, normal pressure hydrocephalus, Nothnagel's syndrome, nystagmus, obesity, obsessive-compulsive (anankastic) personality disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, obstetric factitious disorder, obstructive hyrocephalus,

obstructive sleep apnea, obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome, obstructive sleep hypopnoea syndrome, occipital dementia, occlusive cerebrovascular disease, oculocerebrorenal syndrome of lowe, oculomotor nerve palsy, oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy, oligodendrogliomas, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, ondine's curse, one and a half syndrome, onychophagia, opiate dependance, opiate overdose, opiate withdrawal, opioid related disorders, oppositional defiant disorder, opsoclonus, orbitofrontal syndrome, orgasmic anhedonia, orgasmic disorders, osteosclerotic myeloma, other disorders of infancy, childhood, or adolescence, other medication-induced movement disorders, pachygyria, paedophilia, pain, pain syndromes, painful legs-moving toes syndrome, paleocerebellar syndrome, palilalia, panhypopituitarism, panic disorder, panic disorders, papillomas of the choroid plexus, paraganglioma, paragonimiasis, paralysis, paralysis agitans (shaking palsy), paramyotonia congenita, paraneoplastic cerebellar degeneration, paraneoplastic cerebellar syndrome, paraneoplastic neuropathy, paraneoplastic syndromes, paranoia, paranoid personality disorder, paranoid psychosis, paraphasia, paraphilias, paraphrenia, parasitic infections, parasomnia, parasomnia overlab disorder, parenchymatous cerebellar degeneration, paresis, paresthesia, parinaud's syndrome, Parkinson's disease, Parkinson-dementia complex of guam, Parkinsonism, Parkinsonism-plus syndromes, Parkinson's disease, paroxysmal ataxia, paroxysmal dyskinesia, partial (focal) seizures, partialism, passive-aggressive (negativistic) personality disorder, Patau's syndrome, pathological gambling, peduncular hallucinosis, Pelizaeus-Merzbacher disease, perineurioma, peripheral neuropathy, perisylvian syndromes, periventricular leuknock outmalacia, periventricular white matter disorder, periventricular-intraventricular hemorrhage, pernicious anemia, peroneal muscular atrophy, peroxisomal diseases, perseveration, persistence of cavum septi pellucidi, persistent vegetative state, personality disorders, pervasive developmental disorders , phencyclidine (or phencyclidine-like) related disorders, phencyclidine delirium, phencyclidine psychosis, phencyclidine-induced psychotic disorder, phenylketonuria, phobic anxiety disorder, phonic tics, photorecepto degeneration, pibloktoq, Pick's disease, pineal cell tumors, pineoblastoma, pineocytoma, pituitary adenoma, pituitary apoplexy, pituitary carcinoma, pituitary dwarfism, placebo effect, Plummer's disease, pneumococcal meningitis, poikilolthermia, polio,

polycythemia vera, polydipsia, polyglucosan storage diseases, polymicrogyria, polymyositis, polyneuropathy with dietary deficiency states, polysubstance related disorder, polyuria, pontine dysfunction, pontosubicular neuronal necrosis, porencephaly, porphyric neuropathy, portal-systemic encephalopathy, postcoital headaches, postconcussion syndrome, postencephalic Parkinson syndrome, posthemorrhagic hydrocephalus, postinflammatory hydrocephalus, postpartum depression, postpartum psychoses, postpolio syndrome, postpsychotic depression, post-stroke hypersomnia, post-traumatic amnesia, post-traumatic epilepsy, post-traumatic hypersomnia, post-traumatic movement disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, post-traumatic syndromes, Prader-Willi syndrome, precocious puberty, prefrontal dorsolateral syndrome, prefrontal lobe syndrome, premenstrual stress disorder, premenstrual syndrome, primary amebic meningoencephalitis, primary CNS lymphoma, primary idiopathic thrombosis, primary lateral sclerosis, primitive neuroectodermal tumors, prion disease, problems related to abuse or neglect, progressive bulbar palsy, progressive frontal lobe dementias, progressive multifocal lueknock outencephalopathy, progressive muscular atrophy, progressive muscular dystrophies, progressive myoclonic epilepsies, progressive myoclonus epilepsies, progressive non-fluent aphasia, progressive partial epilepsies, progressive rubella encephalitis, progressive sclerosing poliodystrophy (Alpers disease), progressive subcortical gliosis, progressive supranuclear palsy, progressive supranuclear paralysis, progrssive external ophthalmoplegia, prolactinemia , prolactin-sectreting adenomas, prosopagnosia, protozoan infection, pseudobulbar palsy, pseudocyesis, pseudodementia, psychic blindness, psychogenic excoriation, psychogenic fugue, psychogenic pain syndromes, psychological mutism, psychosis after brain injury, psychotic syndromes, ptosis, public masturbation, puerperal panic, pulmonary edema, pure word deafness, pyromania, quadrantanopsia, rabies, radiation neuropathy, Ramsay Hunt syndrome, rape traume syndrome, rapid cycling disorder, rapid ejaculation, Raymond-Cestan-Chenais syndrome, receptive language disorder, recovered memories, recurrent bipolar episodes, recurrent brief dpression, recurrent hypersomnia, recurrent major depression, refsum disease, reiterative speech disturbances, relational problems, rem sleep behavior disorder, rem sleep behavioral disorder, repetitive self-mutilation, repressed memories, respiratory dysrhythmia, restless legs syndrome, Rett's syndrome,

Reye syndrome, rhythmic movement disorders, rocky mountain spotted fever, rostral basal pontine syndrome, rubella, Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome, sadistic personality disorder, salla disease, Sandhoff disease, Sanfilippo syndrome, sarcoid neuropathy, sarcoidosis, scapuloperoneal syndromes, schistosomiasis (bilharziasis), schizencephaly, schizoaffective disorder, schizoid personality disorder, schizophrenia, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, schizophrenia-like psychosis, schizophreniform disorder, schizotypal personality disorder, school-refusal anxiety disorder, schwannoma, scrub typhus, seasonal depression, secondary spinal muscular atrophy, secondary thrombosis, sedative hypnotic or anxiolytic-related disorders, seizure disorders, selective mutism, self-defeating (masochistic) personality disorder, semen-loss syndrome (shen-k'uei, dhat, jiryan, sukra prameha), senile chorea, senile dementia, sensory perineuritis, separation anxiety disorder, septal syndrome, septo-optic dysplasia, severe hypoxia, severe myoclonic epilepsy, sexual and gender identity disorders, sexual disorders, sexual dysfunctions, sexual pain disorders, sexual sadism, Shapiro syndrome, shift work sleep disorder, Shy-Drager syndrome, sialidosis, sialidosis type 1, sibling rivalry disorder, sickle cell anemia, Simmonds disease, simple partial seizures, simultanagnosia, sleep disorders, sleep paralysis, sleep terrors, sleep-related enuresis, sleep-related gastroesophageal reflux syndrome, sleep-related headaches, sleep-wake disorders, sleepwalking, Smith-Magenis syndrome, social anxiety disorder, social phobia, social relationship syndromes, somatoform disorders, somnambulism, Sotos syndrome, spasmodic dysphonia, spasmodic torticollis (wry neck), spastic cerebral palsy, spastic dysarthria, specific developmental disorder of motor function, specific developmental disorders of scholastic skills, specific developmental expressive language disorder, specific developmental receptive language disorder, specific disorders of arithmetical skills, specific phobia, specific speech articulation disorder, specific spelling disorder, speech impairment, spina bifida, spinal epidural abcess, spinal muscular atrophies, spinocerebellar ataxias, spirochete infections, spongiform encephalopathies, spongy degeneration of the nervous system, St. Louis encephalitis, stammer, staphylococcal meningitis, startle syndromes, status marmoratus, steele-richardson-olszewski syndrome, stereotypic movement disorder, stereotypies, stiff-man syndrome, stiff-person syndrome, stimulant psychosis, Strachan syndrome (nutritional neuropathy), streptococcal

meningitis, striatonigral degeneration, stroke, strongyloidiasis, sturge-weber disease (Krabbe-Weber-Dimitri disease), stutter, subacute combined degeneration of the spinal cord, subacute motor neuronopathy, subacute necrotic myelopathy, subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, subacute sensory neuronopathy, subarachniod hemorrhage, subcortical aphasia, subfalcine herniation syndrome, substance abuse, substance related disorders, sudanophilic leuknock outdystrophis, sudden infant death syndrome, suicide, sulfatide lipidosis, susto, espanto, meido, sydenham chorea, symetric neuropathy associated with carcinoma, sympathotonic orthostatic hypotension, syncope, syndromes related to a cultural emphasis on learnt dissociation, syndromes related to a cultural emphasis on presenting a physical apprearance pleasing to others (taijin-kyofu reactions), syndromes related to acculturative stress, syringobulbia , syringomyelia, systemic lupus erythematosus, tachycardia, tachypnea, Tangier disease, tardive dyskinesia, Tay-sachs disease, telangiectasia, telencephalic leuknock outencephalopathy, telephone scatologia, temporal lobe epilepsy, temporoparietal dementia, tension-type headache, teratomas, tetanus, tetany, thalamic syndrome, thallium poisoning, thoracic tumors, thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura, thyroid disorders, tic disorders, tick paralysis, tick-borne encephalitis, tinnitis, tomaculous neuropathy, tonic seizures, tonic-clonic seizures, torticollis, Tourette syndrome, toxic neuropathies, toxoplasmosis, transcortical motor aphasia, transcortical sensory aphasia, transient epileptic amnesia, transient global amnesia, transitional sclerosis, transvestic fetishism, traumatic brain injury, traumatic neuroma, traumiatic mutism, tremors, trichinosis, trichotillomania, trigeminal neuralgia, trochlear nerve palsy, tropical ataxic neuropathy, tropical spastic paraparesis, trypanosomiasis, tuberculomas, tuberculous meningitis, tuberous sclerosis, tumors, Turner's syndrome, typhus fever, ulegyria, uncinate fits, Unverricht-Lundborg's disease, upper airway resistance syndrome, upward transtentorial herniation syndrome, uremic encephalopathy, uremic neuropathy, urophilia, vaccinia, varicella-zoster, vascular dementia, vascular malformations, vasculitic neuropathies, vasogenic edema, velocardiofacial syndrome, venous malformations, ventilatory arrest, vertigo, vincristine toxicity, viral infections, visuospatial impairment, Vogt-Knock outyanagi-Harada syndrome, Von Hippel-Lindau disease, Von Racklinghousen disease, voyeurism, Waldenström's macroglobulinemia, Walker-Warburg syndrome, Wallenburg's

syndrome, Walleyed syndrome, Weber's syndrome, Wenicke's encephalopathy, Werdnig-Hoffmann disease, Wernicke's encephalopathy, Wernicke-Knock outrsaknock outff syndrome, Wernicke's aphasia, West's syndrome, whipple disease, Williams syndrome, Wilson disease, windigo, witiknock out, witigo, withdrawal with grand mal seizures, withdrawal with perceptual disturbances, withdrawal without complications, Wolman disease, xeroderma pigmentosum, xyy syndrome, Zellweger syndrome.

398. The method of any of claims 37-42, 181-183, and 253-258, wherein said neurological disease or disorder involves one or more tissues selected from the group consisting of hypothalamus, amygdala, pituitary, nervous system, brainstem, cerebellum, cortex, frontal cortex, hippocampus, striatum, and thalamus.

399. The method of any of claims 43-48, 184-186, and 259-264, wherein said disease or disorder of the adrenal gland is selected from the group consisting of 11-hydroxylase deficiency, 17-hydroxylase deficiency, 3β-dehydrogenase deficiency, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, ACTH-dependent adrenal hyperfunction (Cushing disease), ACTH-independent adrenal hyperfunction, acute adrenal insufficiency, adrenal abscess, adrenal adenoma, adrenal calcification, adrenal cysts, adrenal cytomegaly, adrenal dysfunction in glycerol kinase deficiency, adrenal hematoma, adrenal hemorrhage, adrenal histoplasmosis, adrenal hyperfunction, adrenal hyperplasia, adrenal medullary hyperplasia, adrenal myelolipoma, adrenal tuberculosis, adrenocortical adenoma, adrenocortical adenoma with primary hyperaldosteronism (Conn's syndrome), adrenocortical carcinoma, adrenocortical carcinoma with Cushing's syndrome, adrenocortical hyperfunction, adrenocortical insufficiency, adrenocortical neoplasms, adrenoleuknock outdystrophy, amyloidosis, anencephaly, autoimmune Addison's disease, Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome, bilateral adrenal hyperplasia, chronic insufficiency of adrenocortical hormone synthesis, complete 21-hydroxylase deficiency, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, congenital adrenal hypoplasia, cortical hyperplasia, desmolase deficiency, ectopic ACTH syndrome, excess aldosterone secretion, excess cortisol secretion (Cushing's syndrome), excess secretion of adrenocortical hormones, excess sex hormone secretion, familial glucocorticoid

deficiency, functional "black" adenomas, ganglioneuroblastoma, ganglioneuroma, glucocorticoid remediable hyperaldosteronism, herpetic adrenalitis, hyperaldosteronism, idiopathic Addison's disease, idiopathic hyperaldosteronism with bilateral hyperplasia of zona glomerulosa, latrogenic hypercortisolism, lysosomal storage diseases, macronodular hyperplasia, macronodular hyperplasia with marked adrenal enlargement, malignant lymphoma, malignant melanoma, metastatic carcinoma, metastatic tumors, micronocular hyperplasia, multiple endocrine neoplasia syndromes, multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1 (Wermer syndrome), multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2a (Sipple syndrome), multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2b, neuroblastoma, Niemann-Pick disease, ovarian thecal metaplasia, paraganglioma, partial 21-hydroxylase deficiency, pheochromocytoma, primary aldosteronism (Conn's syndrome), primary chronic adrenal insufficiency (Addison's disease), primary hyperaldosteronism, primary mesenchymal tumors, primary pigmented nodular adrenocortical disease, salt-wasting congenital adrenal hyperplasia, secondary Addison's disease, secondary hyperaldosteronsim, selective hypoaldosteronism, simple virilizing congenital adrenal hyperplasia, Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome, and Wolman's disease.

400. The method of any of claims 49-54, 187-189, and 265-270, wherein said disease or disorder of the colon is selected from the group consisting of acute self-limited infectious colitis, adenocarcinoma, adenoma, adenoma-carcinoma sequence, adenomatous polyposis coli, adenosquamous carcinomas, allergic (eosinophilic) proctitis and colitis, amebiasis, amyloidosis, angiodysplasia, anorectal malformations, blue rubber bleb nevus syndrome, brown bowel syndrome, Campylobacter fetus infection, carcinoid tumors, carcinoma of the anal canal, carcinoma of the colon and rectum, chlamidial proctitis, Chrohn's disease, clear cell carcinomas, Clostridium difficile pseudomembranous enterocolitis, collagenous colitis, colonic adenoma, colonic diverticulosis, colonic inertia, colonic ischemia, congenital atresia, congenital megacolon (Hirschsprung's disease), congenital stenosis, constipation, Cowden's syndrome, cystic fibrosis, cytomegalovirus colitis, diarrhea, dieulafor lesion, diversion colitis, diverticulitis, diverticulosis, drug-induced diseases, dysplasia and malignancy in inflammatory bowel disease, Ehlers-Danlos syndromes, enterobiasis, familial

adenomatous polyposis, familial polyposis syndromes, Gardner's syndrome, gastrointestinal stromal neoplasms, hemangiomas and vascular anomalies, hemorrhoids, hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, herpes colitis, hyperplastic polyps, idiopathic inflammatory bowel disease, incontinence, inflammatory bowel syndrome, inflammatory polyps, inherited adenomatous polyposis syndromes, intestinal hamartomas, intestinal pseudo-obstruction, irritable bowel syndrome, ischemic colitis, juvenile polyposis, juvenile polyps, Klippel-Trénaunay-Weber syndrome, leiomyomas, lipomas, lymphocytic (microscopic) colitis, lymphoid hyperplasia and lymphoma, malaknock outplakia, malignant lymphoma, malignant neoplasms, malrotation, metastatic neoplasms, mixed hyperplastic and adenomatous polyps, mucosal prolapse syndrome, neonatal necrotizing enterocolitis, neuroendocrine cell tumors, neurogenic tumors, neutropenic enterocolitis, non-neoplastic polyps, Peutz-Jeghers syndrome, pneumatosis cystoides intestinalis, polyposis coli, pseudomembranous colitis, pseudoxanthoma elasticum, pure squamous carcinomas, radiation colitis, schistosomiasis, Shigella colitis (bacilliary dysentery), spindle cell carcinomas, spirochetosis, stercolar ulcers, stromal tumors, systemic sclerosis and CREST syndrome, trichuriasis, tubular adenoma (adenomatous polyp, polypoid adenoma), Turcot's syndrome, Turner's syndrome, ulcerative colitis, villous adenoma, and volvulus.

401. The method of any of claims 55-60, 190-192, and 271-276, wherein said cardiovascular disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of acute coronary syndrome, acute idiopathic pericarditis, acute rheumatic fever, American trypanosomiasis (Chagas' disease), angina pectoris, ankylosing spondylitis, anomalous pulmonary venous connection, anomalous pulmonary venous drainage, aortic atresia, aortic regurgitation, aortic stenosis, aortic valve insufficiency, aortopulmonary septal defect, asymmetric septal hypertrophy, asystole, atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, atrial septal defect, atrioventricular septal defect, autoimmune myocarditis, bacterial endocarditis, calcific aortic stenosis, calcification of the cental valve, calcification of the valve ring, carcinoid heart disease, cardiac amyloidosis, cardiac arrhythmia, cardiac failure, cardiac myxoma, cardiac rejection, cardiac tamponade, cardiogenic shock, cardiomyopathy of pregnancy, chronic adhesive pericarditis, chronic constrictive

pericarditis, chronic left ventricular failure, coarctation of the aorta, complete heart block, complete transposition of the great vessels, congenital bicuspid aortic valves, congenital narrowing of the left ventricular outflow tract, congenital pulmonary valve stenosis, congenitally corrected transposition of the great arteries, congestive heart failure, constrictive pericarditis, cor pulmonale, coronary artery origin from pulmonary artery, coronary atherosclerosis, dilated (congestive) cardiomyopathy, diphtheria, double inlet left ventricle, double outlet right ventricle, Ebstein's malformation, endocardial fibroelastosis, endocarditis, endomyocardial fibrosis, eosinophilic endomyocardial disease (Loffler endocarditis), fibroma, glycogen storage diseases, hemochromatosis, hypertensive heart disease, hyperthyroid heart disease, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, hypothyroid heart disease, idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy, idiopathic myocarditis, infectious myocarditis, infective endocarditis, ischemic heart disease, left ventricular failure, Libman-Sachs endocarditis, lupus erythematosus, lyme disease, marantic endocarditis, metastatic tumors, mitral insufficiency, mitral regurgitation, mitral stenosis, mitral valve prolapse, mucopolysaccharidoses, multifocal atrial tachycardia, myocardial infarction, myocardial ischemia, myocardial rupture, myocarditis, myxomatuos degeneration, nonatheromatous coronary artery disease, nonbacterial thrombotic endocarditis, noninfectious acute pericarditis, nonviral infectious pericarditis, oblitaerative cardiomyopathy, patent ductus arteriosus, pericardial effusion, pericardial tumors, pericarditis, persistent truncus arteriosis, premature ventricular contraction, progressive infarction, pulmonary atresia with intact ventricular septum, pulmonary atresia with vertricular septal defect, pulmonary insufficiency, pulmonary regurgitation, pulmonary stenosis, pulmonary valve lesions, pulmonary valve stenosis, pyogenic pericarditis, Q fever, radiations myocarditis, restrictive cardiomyopathy, rhabdomyoma, rheumatic aortic stenosis, rheumatic heart disease, rocky mountain spotted fever, rupture of the aortic valve, sarcoid myocarditis, scleroderma, shingolipidoses, sinus brachycardia, sudden death, syphilis, systemic embolism from mural thrombi, systemic lupus erythematosus, tetralogy of fallot, thiamine deficiency (Beriberi) heart disease, thoracic outlet syndrome, Torsade de Pointes, toxic cardiomyopathy, toxic myocarditis, toxoplasmosis, trichinosis, tricuspid atresia, tricuspid insufficiency, tricuspid regurgitation, tricuspid stenosis, tricuspid valve lesions, tuberculuos pericarditis, typhus,

ventricular aneurysm, ventricular fibrillation, ventricular septal defect, ventricular tachycardia, ventriculoarterial septal defect, viral pericarditis, and Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome.

402. The method of any of claims 61-66, 193-195, and 277-282, wherein said disease or disorder of the intestine is selected from the group consisting of abdominal hernia, abetalipoproteinemia, abnormal rotation, acute hypotensive hypoperfusion, acute intestinal ischemia, acute small intestinal infarction, adenocarcinoma, adenoma, adhesions, amebiasis, anemia, arterial occlusion, atypical mycobacteriosis, bacterial diarrhea, bacterial overgrowild typeh syndromes, botulism, Campylobacter fetus infection, Campylobacter jejuni, carbohydrate absorption defects, carcinoid tumors, celiac disease (nontropical sprue, gluten-induced enteropathy), cholera, Chrohn's disease, chronic intestinal ischemia, Clostridium difficile pseudomembranous enterocolitis, Clostridium perfringens, congenital umbilical hernia, Cronkhite-Canada syndrome, cytomegalovirus enterocolitis, diarrhea, diarrhea caused by invasive bacteria, diverticulitits, diverticulosis, dysentery, enteroinvasive and enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli infection, eosinophilic gastroenteritis, failure of peristalsis, familial polyposis syndromes, food poisoning, fungal enteritis, gangliocytic paragangliomas, Gardner's syndrome, gastrointestinal stromal neoplasms, giardiasis, hemorroids, hernia, hyperplastic polyps, idiopathic inflammatory bowel disease, ileus, imperforate anus, intestinal (abdominal ischemia), intestinal atresia, intestinal cryptosporidiosis, microsporidiosis & isosporiasis in AIDS, intestinal hamartomas, intestinal helminthiasis, intestinal hemorrhage, intestinal infiltrative disorders, intestinal lymphangiectasia, intestinal obstruction, intestinal perforation, intestinal reduplication, intestinal stenosis, intestinal tuberculosis, intussusception, jejunal diverticulosis, juvenile polyposis, juvenile retention polyps, lactase deficiency, lymphomas, malabsorption syndrome, malignant lymphoma, malignant neoplasms, malrotations, mechanical obstruction, Meckel's diverticulum, meconium ileus, mediterranean lymphoma, mesenchymal tumors, mesenteric vasculitis, mesenteric vein thrombosis, metastatic neoplasms, microvillus inclusion disease, mixed hyperplastic and adenomatous polyps, neonatal necrotizing enterocolitis, nodular duodenum, nonocclusive intestinal ischemia,

nonspecific duodenitis, nontyphoidal salmonellosis, omphalocele, parasitic infections, peptic ulcer disease, Peutz-Jeghers syndrome, pneumatosis cystoides intestinalis, poorly differentiated neuroendocrine carcinomas, primary lymphoma, protein-losing enteropathy, Salmonella gastroenteritis, sarcoidosis, sarcomas, shigellosis, staphlococcal food poisoning, steatorrhea, sugar intolerance, thrombosis of the mesenteric veins, toxigenic diarrhea, toxigenic Escherichia coli infection, tropical sprue, tubular adenoma (adenomatous polyp, polypoid adenoma), typhoid fever, ulcers, vascular malformations, villous adenoma, viral enteritis, viral gastroenteritis, visceral myopathy, visceral neuropathy, vitelline duct remnants, volvulus, Western-type intestinal lymphoma, Whipple's disease (intestinal lipopystrophy), Yersinia enterocolitica & Yersinia pseudotuberculosis infection, and Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.

403. The method of any of claims 67-72, 196-198, and 283-288, wherein said disease or disorder of the kidney is selected from the group consisting of acquired cystic disease, acute (postinfectious) glomerulonephritis, acute infectious interstitial nephritis, acute interstitial nephritis, acute pyelonephritis, acute renal failure, acute transplant failure, acute tubular necrosis, adult polycystic kidney disease, AL amyloid, analgesic nephropathy, anti-glomerular basement membrane disease (Goodpasture's Syndrome), asymptomatic hematuria, asymptomatic proteinuria, autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease, autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease, Bence Jones cast nephropathy, benign familial hematuria, benign nephrosclerosis and atheromatous embolization, bilateral cortical necrosis, chronic glomerulonephritis, chronic interstitial nephritis, chronic pyelonephritis, chronic renal failure, chronic transplant failure, circulating immune complex nephritis, crescentic glomerulonephritis, cryoglobulinemia, cystic renal dysplasia, diabetic glomerulosclerosis, diabetic nephropathy, dialysis cystic disease, drug induced (allergic) acute interstitial nephritis, ectopic kidney, Fabry's disease, familial juvenile nephronophthisis-medullary cystic disease complex, focal glomerulosclerosis (segmental hyalinosis), glomerulocystic disease, glomerulonephritis, glomerulonephritis associated with bacterial endocarditis, glomerulosclerosis, hemolytic-uremic syndrome, Henoch-Schönlein purpura, hepatitis-associated glomerulonephritis, hereditary nephritis (Alport syndrome), horseshoe kidney,

hydronephrosis, IgA nephropathy, infantile polycystic kidney disease, ischemic acute tubular necrosis, light-cahin deposit disease, malignant nephrosclerosis, medullary cystic disease, membranoproliferative (mesangiocapillary) glomerulonephritis, membranous glomerulonephritis, membranous nephropathy, mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis (includes Berger's Disease), minimal change glomerular disease, minimal change nephrotic syndrome, nephritic syndrome, nephroblastoma (Wilms tumor), nephronophthisis (medullary cystic disease complex), nephrotic syndrome, plasma cell dyscrasias (monoclonal immunoglobulin-induced renal damage), polyarteritis nodosa, proteinuria, pyelonephritis, rapidly progressive (crescentic) glomerulonephritis, renal agenesis, renal amyloidosis, renal cell carcinoma, renal dysgenesis, renal dysplasia, renal hypoplasia, renal infection, renal osteodystrophy, renal stones (urolithiasis), renal tubular acidosis, renal vasculitis, renovascular hypertension, scleroderma (progressive systemic sclerosis), secondary acquired glomerulonephritis, simple renal cysts, systemic lupus erythematosus, thin basement membrane nephropathy, thrombotic microangiopathy, thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura, toxic acute tubular necrosis, tubular defects, tubulointerstitial disease in multiple myeloma, urate nephropathy, urinary obstruction, and vasculitis.

404. The method of any of claims 73-78, 199-201, and 289-294, wherein said disease or disorder of the liver is selected from the group consisting of acute alcoholic hepatitis (acute sclerosing hyaline necrosis of the liver), acute graft-versus-host disease, acute hepatitis, acute hepatocellular injury associated with infectious diseases other than viral hepatitis., acute liver failure, acute viral hepatitis, adenovirus hepatitis, Alagille syndrome, alcoholic cirrhosis, alcoholic hepatitis, alcoholic liver disease, alpha1-antitrypsin deficiency, amebic abscess, angiolmyolipoma, angiosarcoma, ascending cholangitis, autoimmune chronic active hepatitis (lupoid hepatitis), bile duct adenoma, bile duct cystadenocarcinoma, bile duct cystadenoma, biliary atresia, biliary cirrhosis, biliary papillomatosis, bridging necrosis, Budd-Chiari syndrome, Byler disease, cardiac fibrosis of the liver, Caroli disease, cavernous hemangioma, cholangiocarcinoma, cholangitic abcess, choleostasis, cholestatic viral hepatitis, chronic active hepatitis, chronic alcoholic liver disease, chronic graft-versus-host disease, chronic hepatic venous

congestion, chronic hepatitis, chronic liver failure, chronic passive congestion, chronic viral hepatitis, cirrhosis, combined hepatocellular and cholangiocarcinoma, confluent hepatic necrosis, congenital hepatic fibrosis, Crigler-Najjar syndrome, cryptogenic cirrhosis, cystic fibrosis, defects of coagulation, delta hepatitis, Dubin-Johnson syndrome, epithelioid hemangioendothelioma, erythrohepatic protoporphyria, extrahepatic biliary obstruction (primary biliary cirrhosis), fatty change, fatty liver, focal necrosis, focal nodular hyperplasia, fulminant viral hepatitis, galactosemia, Gilbert's syndrome, glycogen storage diseases, graft-versus-host disease, granulomatous hepatitis, hemangioma, hemangiosarcoma, hemochromatosis, hepatic adenoma, hepatic amebiasis, hepatic encephalopathy, hepatic failure, hepatic schistosomiasis, hepatic veno-occlusive disease, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, hepatitis D, hepatitis E, hepatoblastoma, hepatocellular adenoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, hepatocellular necrosis, hepatorenal syndrome, hereditary fructose intolerance, hereditary hemochromatosis, herpesvirus hepatitis, hydatid cust, hyperplastic lesions, hypoalbuminenia, infantile hemangioendothelioma, infarction of the liver, infectious mononucleosis hepatitis, inflammatory pseudotumor of the liver, intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, intrahepatic cholestasis, intrahepatic protal hypertension, ischemic necrosis (ischemic hepatitis), isoniazid-induced necrosis, jaundice, leptospirosis, liver cell adenoma, liver manifestations of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, macronodular cirrhosis, macrovesicular steatosis, malignant vascular neoplasts, mass lesions, massive hepatocellular necrosis, massive necrosis, mesenchymal hamartoma, metastatic tumors, micronodular cirrhosis, microvesicular steatosis, neonatal (physiologic) jaundice, neonatal hepatitis, neoplastic lesions, nodular transformation (nodular regenerative hyperplasia, nonsuppurative infections, nutritional cirrhosis, nutritional liver disease, oriental cholangiohepatitis, parasitic infestation of the liver, peliosis hepatis, porphyria cutaneo tarda, portal hypertension, portal vein thrombosis, posthepatic portal hypertension, predictiable (dose-related) toxicity, prehepatic portal hypertension, primary biliary cirrhosis, primary sclerosing cholangitis, pyogenic liver abcess, Q-fever hepatitis, Rotor's syndrome, sclerosing bile duct adenoma, sclerosing cholangitis, secondary hemochromatosis, submassive necrosis, syphilis, toxic liver injury, tyrosinemia, undifferentiated sarcoma, unpredictable (idiosyncratic) toxicity, vascular

lesions, virus-induced cirrhosis, Wilson's disease, and zonal necrosis.

405. The method of any of claims 79-84, 202-204, and 295-300, wherein said lung disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of abnormal diffusion, abnormal perfusion, abnormal ventilation, accelerated silicosis, actinomycosis, acute air space pneumonia (acute bacterial pneumonia), acute bronchiolitis, acute congestion, acute infections of the lung, acute interstitial pneumonia, acute necrotizing viral pneumonia, acute organic dust toxic syndrome, acute pneumonia, acute radiation pneumonitis, acute rheumatic fever, acute silicosis, acute tracheobronchitis, adenocarcinoma, adenoid cystic carcinoma, adenosquamous carcinoma, adenovirus, adult respiratory distress syndrome (shock lung), agenesis, AIDS, air embolism, allergic bronchopulmonary mycosis, allergic granulomatosis and angiitis (Churg-Strauss), allograft rejection, aluminum pneumoconiosis, alveolar microlithiasis, alveolar proteinosis, amebic lung abscess, amniotic fluid embolism, amyloidosis of the lung, anomalies of pulmonary vasculature, anomalous pulmonary venous return, apiration pneumonia, aplasia, asbestosis, asbestos-related diseases, aspergillosis, asthma, atelectasis, atriovenous fistulas, atypical mycobacterial infection, bacteremia, bacterial pneumonia, benign clear cell tumor, benign epithelial tumors, benign fibrous mesothelioma, berylliosis, blastomycosis, bromchial atresia, bronchial asthma, bronchial carcinoid tumor, bronchial isomerism, bronchial obstruction, bronchial stenosis, bronchiectasis, bronchiolalveolar carcinoma, bronchiolitis, bronchiolitis obliterans-organizing pneumonia, bronchocentric granulomatosis, bronchogenic cyst, bronchopneumonia, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, bronchopulmonary sequestration, bullae, bullous emphysema, cancer, carcinoid tumors, carcinoma of the lung (bronchogenic carcinoma), central (bronchogenic) carcinoma, central cyanosis, centriacinar emphysema, cetrilobular emphysema, chest pain, Chlamydial pneumonia, chondroid hamartoma, chronic airflow obstruction, chronic bronchitis, chronic diffuse interstitial lung disease, chronic idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, chronic lung abscess, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, chronic radiation pneumonitis, chronic silicosis, chylothorax, ciliary dyskinesia, coal worker's pneumoconiosis (anthracosis), coccidioidomycosis, collagen-vascular diseases, common cold, compensatory

emphysema, congenital acinar dysplasia, congenital alveolar capillary dysplasia, congenital bronchobiliary fistula, congenital bronchoesophageal fistula, congenital cystic adenomatoid malformation, congenital pulmonary lymphangiectasis, congenital pulmonary overinflation (congenital emphysema), congestion, cough, cryptococcosis, cyanosis, cystic fibrosis, cysticercosis, cytomegalovirus, desquamative interstitial pneumonitis, destructive lung disease, diatomaceous earth pneumoconiosis, diffuse alveolar damage, diffuse pulmonary hemorrhage, diffuse septal amyloidosis, difuse panbronchiolitis, Dirofilaria immitis, diseases of the pleura, distal acinar (paraceptal) emphysema, drug-induced asthma, drug-induced diffuse alveolar damage, dyspnea, ectopic hormone syndromes, emphysema, empyemma, eosinophilic pneumonias, exercise-induced asthma, extralobar sequestration, extrinsic allergic asthma, fat emboli, focal dust emphysema, follicular bronchiolitis, follicular bronchitis, foreign-body embolism, Fuller's earth pneumoconiosis, functional resistance to arterial flow (vasoconstriction), fungal granulomas of the lung, fungal infections, Goodpasture's syndrome, graphite pneumoconiosis, gray hepatization, hamartomas, hard metal disease, hemoptysis, hemothorax, herniation of lung tissue, herpes simplex, heterotopic tissues, high-altitude pulmonary edema, histoplasmosis, horseshoe lung, humidifier fever, hyaline membrane disease, hydatid cysts, hydrothorax, hypersensitivity pneumonitis (extrinsic allergic alveolitis), hypoxic vascular remodeling, iatrogenic drug-, chemical-, or radiation-induced interstitial fibrosis, idiopathic interstitial pneumonia, idiopathic organizing pneumonia, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (fibrosing alveolitis, Hamman-Rich syndrome, acute interstitial pneumonia), idiopathic pulmonary hemosiderosis, immunologic interstitial fibrosis, immunologic interstitial pneumonitis, immunologic lung disease, infections causing chronic granulomatous inflammation, infections causing chronic suppurative inflammation, infections of the air passages, infiltrative lung disease, inflammatory lesions, inflammatory pseudotumors, influenza, interstitial diseases of uncertain etiology, interstitial lung disease, interstitial pneumonitis in connective tissue diseases, intralobar sequestration of the lung (congenital), intrinsic (nonallergic) asthma, invasive pulmonary aspergillosis, kaolin pneumoconiosis, Kartagner's syndrome, Klebsiella pneumonia, Langerhans' cell histiocytosis (histiocytosis X), large cell undifferentiated carcinoma, larval migration of Ascaris

lumbricoides, larval migration of Strongyloides stercoralis, left pulmonary artery "sling", Legionella pneumonia, lipid pneumonia, lobar pneumonia, localized emphysema, long-standing bronchial obstruction, lung abscess, lung collapse, lung fluke, lung transplantation implantation response, lymphangiomyomatosis, lymphocytic interstitial pneumonitis (pseudolymphoma, lymphoma, lymphomatoid granulomatosis, malignant mesothelioma, massive pulmonary hemorrhage in the newborn, measles, meconium aspiration syndrome, mesenchymal cystic hamartomas, mesenchymal tumors, mesothelioma, metal-induced lung diseases, metastatic calcification, metastatic neoplasms, metastatic ossification, mica pneumoconiosis, mixed dust fibrosis, mixed epithelial-mesenchymal tumors, mixed type neoplasms, mucoepidermoid tumor, mucoviscidosis (fibrocystic disease of the pancreas, mycoplasma pneumoniae, necrotizing bacterial pneumonia, necrotizing sarcoid granulomatosis, neonatal respiratory distress syndrome, neoplasms of the pleura, neuromuscular syndromes, nocardiosis, nondestructive lung disease, North American blastomycosis, occupational asthma, organic dust disease, panacinar emphysema, Pancoast's syndrome, paracoccidioidomycosis, parainfluenza, paraneoplastic syndromes, paraseptal emphysema (paracicatricial), parasilicosis syndromes, parasitic infections of the lung, peripheral cyanosis, peripheral lung carcinoma, persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn, pleural diseases, pleural effusion, pleural plaques, pneumococcal pneumonia, pneumoconioses (inorganic dust diseases), Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, pneumocystosis, pneumonitis, pneumothorax, precapillary pulmonary hypertension, primary (childhood) tuberculosis, primary (idiopathic) pulmonary hypertension, primary mesothelial neoplasms, primary pulmonary hypertensions, progressive massive fibrosis, psittacosis, pulmonary actinomycosis, pulmonary air-leak syndromes, pulmonary alveolar proteinosis, pulmonary arteriovenous malformation, pulmonary blastoma, pulmonary capillary hemangiomatosis, pulmonary carcinosarcoma, pulmonary edema, pulmonary embolism, pulmonary eosinophilia, pulmonary fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary hypoplasia, pulmonary infarction, pulmonary infiltration and eosinophilia, pulmonary interstitial air (pulmonary interstitial emphysema), pulmonary lesions, pulmonary nocardiosis, pulmonary parenchymal anomalies, pulmonary thromboembolism, pulmonary tuberculosis, pulmonary vascular disorders, pulmonary

vasculitides, pulmonary veno-occlusive disease, pyothorax, radiation pneumonitis, recurrent pulmonary emboli, red hepatization, respiration failure, respiratory syncytial virus, Reye's syndrome, rheumatoid lung disease, Rickettsial pneumonia, rupture of pulmonary arteries, sarcoidosis, scar cancer, scimitar syndrome, scleroderma, sclerosing hemangioma, secondary (adult) tuberculosis, secondary bacterial pneumonia, secondary pleural neoplasms, secondary pulmonary hypertension, senile emphysema, siderosis, silicate pneumoconiosis asbestosis, silicatosis, silicosis, simple nodular silicosis, Sjögren's syndrome, small airway lesions, small cell carcinoma, small cell undifferentiated (oat cell) carcinoma, spontaneous pneumothorax, sporotrichosis, sputum production, squamous (epidermoid) carcinoma, stannosis, staphlococcal pneumonia, suppuration (abscess formation), systemic lupus erythematosus, talcosis, tension pneumothorax, tracheal agenesis, tracheal stenosis, tracheobronchial amyloidosis, tracheobronchomegaly, tracheoesophageal fistula, transient tachypnea of the newborn (neonatal wet lung), tungsten carbide pneumoconiosis, usual interstitial pneumonia, usual interstitial pneumonitis, varicella, viral pneumonia, visceral pleural thickening, Wegener's granulomatosis, and whooping cough (pertussis).

406. The method of any of claims 85-90, 205-207, 301-306, wherein said muscular disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of abnormalities of ion channel closure, acetylcholine receptor deficiency, acetylcholinesterase deficiency, acid maltase deficiencies (type 2 glycogenosis), acquired myopathies, acquired myotonia, adult myotonic dystrophy, alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma, aminoglycoside drugs, amyloidosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, antimyelin antibodies, bacteremic myositis, Batten's disease (neuronal ceroid lipofuscinoses), Becker's muscular dystrophy, benign neoplasms, Bornholm disease, botulism, branching enzyme deficiency (type 4 glycogenosis), carbohydrate storage diseases, carnitine deficiencies, carnitine palmitoyltransferase deficiency, central core disease, centronuclear (myotubular) myopathy, Chagas' disease, chondrodystrophic myotonia, chronic renal disease, congenital fiber type disproportion, congenital muscular dystrophy, congenital myopathies, congenital myotonic dystrophy, congenital paucity of synaptic clefts, cysticercosis, cytoplasmic body myopathy, debranching enzyme deficiency (type 3

glycogenosis), defect in acetylcholine synthesis, denervation, dermatomyositis, diabetes mellitus, diphtheria, disorders of glycolysis, disorders of neuromuscular junction, distal muscular dystrophy, drug induced inflammatory myopathy, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma, Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy, exotoxic bacterial infections, facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy, failure of neuromuscular transmission, fiber necrosis, fibromyalgia, fingerprint body myopathy, Forbe's disease, gas gangrene, Guillain-Barré syndrome, inclusion body myositis, infantile spinal muscular atrophies, infectious myositis, inflammatory myopathies, influenza, Isaac's syndrome, ischemia, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, lactase dehydrogenase deficiency, Lambert-Eaton syndrome, Leigh's disease, leuknock outdystrophies, limb girdle muscular dystrophy, lipid storage myopathies, Luft's disease, lysosomal glycogen storage disease with normal acid maltase activity, maignant neoplasms, malignant hyperthermia, McArdle's disease, MELAS syndrome (mitochondrial myopathy, encephalopathy,lacticacidosis, and strokes), MERRF syndrome (myoclonus epilepsy with ragged-red fibers), metabolic myopathies, microfiber myopathy, mitochondrial myopathies, multicore disease (minicore disease), multisystem triglyceride storage disease, muscle wasting from diabetes, muscular dystrophies, myasthenia gravis, myasthenic syndrome (Eaton-Lambert syndrome), myoadenylate deaminase deficiency, myoglobinuria, myopathies, myophosphorylase deficiency (type 5 glycogenosis), myositis, myositis ossificans, myotonia congenita, myotonic muscular dystrophy, nemaline myopathy, ocular muscular dystrophy, oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy, paramyotonia, parasytic myopathies, periodic paralysis, peripheral neuropathies, phosphofructokinase deficiency (type 7 glycogenosis), phosphoglycerate kinase deficiency, phosphoglycerate mutase deficiency, pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma, polymyositis, Pompe's disease, progressive muscular atrophy, progressive systemic sclerosis, reducing body myopathy, Refsum's disease, rhabdomyolysis, rhabdomyoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, sarcoidosis, sarcoma botryoides, sarcotubular myopathy, secondary congenital myopathies, slow channel syndrome, spasmodic torticollis, spheroid body myopathy, spinal muscular atrophy, steroid myopathy, stiff-person syndrome, systemic lupus erythematosus, Tauri's disease, tick paralysis, toxic myopathies, toxoplasmosis, trichinosis, trilaminar fiber myopathy, type 2 myofiber atrophy, typhoid fever, vasculitis,

viral myositis, and zebra body myopathy.

407. The method of any of claims 91-96, 208-210, and 307-312, wherein said disease or disorder of the ovary is selected from the group consisting of autoimmune oophoritis, brenner tumors, choriocarcinoma, clear cell adenocarcinoma, clear cell carcinoma, corpus luteal cysts, decidual reaction, dysgerminoma, embryonal carcinoma, endometrioid tumors, endometriosis, endometriotic cysts, epithelial inclusion cysts, fibrothecoma, follicular cysts, gonadoblastoma, granulosa-stroma cell tumors, granulosa-theca cell tumor, gynandroblastoma, hilum cell hyperplasia, luteal cysts, luteal hematomas, luteoma of pregnancy, massive ovarian edema, metastatic neoplasm, mixed germ cell tumors, monodermal tumors, mucinous tumors, neoplastic cysts, ovarian changes secondary to cytotoxic drugs and radiation, ovarian fibroma, polycystic ovary syndrome, pregnancy luteoma, premature follicle depletion, pseudomyxoma peritonei, resistant ovary, serous tumors, Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor, sex-cord tumor with annular tubules, steroid (lipid) cell tumor, stromal hyperplasia, stromal hyperthecosis, teratoma, theca lutein cysts, thecomas, transitional cell carcinoma, undifferentiated carcinoma, and yolk sac carcinoma (endodermal sinus tumor).

408. The method of any of claims 97-102, 211-213, and 313-318, wherein said blood disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of abnormal hemoglobins, abnormalities in granulocyte count, abnormalities in lymphocyte count, abnormalities in monocyte count, abnormalities of blood platelets, abnormalitites of platelet function, acanthocytosis, acquired neutropenia, acute granulocytic leukemia, acute idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, acute infections, acute lymphoblastic leukemia, acute lymphocytic leukemia, acute myeloblastic leukemia, acute myelocytic leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia, acute pyogenic bacterial infections, acute red cell aplasia, acute response to endotoxin, adult T-cell leukemial/lymphoma, afibrinogenemia, alpha thalassemia, altered affinity of hemoglobin for oxygen, amyloidosis, anemia, anemia due to acute blood loss, anemia due to chronic blood loss, anemia of chronic disease, anemia of chronic renal failure, anemias associated with enzyme deficiencies, anemias associated with erythrocyte cytoskeletal defects, anemias caused by inherited

disorders of hemoglobin synthesis, angiogenic myeloid metaplasia, aplastic anemia, ataxia-telangiectasia, Auer rods, autoimmune hemolytic anemias, B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia, B-cell chronic lymphoproliferative disorders, Bernard-Soulier disease, beta thalassemia, Blackfan-Diamond disease, brucellosis, Burkitt's lymphoma, Chédiak-Higashi syndrome, cholera, chronic acquired pure red cell aplasia, chronic granulocytic leukemia, chronic granulomatous disease, chronic idiopathic myelofibrosis, chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, chronic lymphoproliferative disorders, chronic myelocytic leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia, chronic myeloproliferative disorders, congenital dyserythropoietic anemias, congenital dysfibrinogenemia, congenital neutropenia, corticosteriods, cyclic neutropenia, cytoplasmic maturation defect, deficiency of coagulation factors, delta-beta thalassemia, diphtheria, disorders of blood coagulation, disseminated intravascular coagulation & fibrinolysis, Döhle bodies, drug & chemical-induced hemolysis, drug-induced thrombocytopenia, drugs that suppress granulopoiesis, E. coli, early preleukemic myeloid leukemia, eosinophilia, eosinophilic granuloma, erythrocute enzyme deficiency, erythrocyte membrane defects, essential thrombocythemia, factor 7 deficiency, familial cyclic neutropenia, Felty's syndrome, fibrinolytic activity, folate antagonists, folic acid deficiency, Gaucher disease, Glanzmann's thrombasthenia, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency, granulated T-cell lymphocyte leukemia, granulocytic sarcoma, granulocytosis, Hageman trait, hairy cell leukemia (leukemic reticuloendotheliosis), Hand-Schüller-Christian disease, heavy-chain disease, hemoglobin C disease, hemoglobin constant spring, hemoglobin S, hemoglobinopathies, hemolysis caused by infectious agents, hemolytic anemia, hemolytic anemia secondary to mechanical erythrocyte destruction, hemolytic blood transfusion reactions, hemolytic disease of the newborn, hemophagocytic disorders, hemophilia A, hemophilia B (Christmas disease, factor 9 deficiency, hepatitis, hereditary elliptocytosis, hereditary spherocytosis, heterozygous beta thalassemia (Cooley's trait), homozygous beta thalassemia (Cooley's anemia), hypereosinophilic syndrome, hypoxia, idiopathic cold hemagglutinin disease, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, idiopathic warm autoimmune hemolytic anemia, immune drug induced hemolysis, immune-mediated hemolytic anemias, immunodeficiency disease, infantile

neutropenia (Knock outstmann), instability of the hemoglobin molecule, iron deficiency anemia, isoimmune hemolytic anemia, juvenile chronic myeloid leukemia, Langerhans cell histiocytosis, large granular lymphocyte leukemia, lazy leuknock outcyte syndrome, Letterer-Siwe disease, leukemias, leukemoid reaction, leuknock outerythroblastic anemia, lipid storage diseases, lymphoblastosis, lymphocytopenia, lymphocytosis, lymphoma, lymphopenia, macroangiopathic hemolytic anemia, malaria, marrow aplasia, May-Hegglin anomaly, measles, megaloblastic anemia, metabolic diseases, microangiopathic hemolytic anemia, microcytic anemia, miliary tuberculosis, mixed phenotupe acute leukemia, monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance, monocytic leukemia, monocytosis, mucopolysaccharidosis, multiple myeloma, myeloblastic luekemia, myelodysplastic syndromes, myelofibrosis (agnogenic myeloid metaplasia), myeloproliferative diseases, myelosclerosis, neonatal thrombocytopenic purpura, neoplasms of hematopoietic cells, neutropenia, neutrophil dysfunction syndromes, neutrophil leuknock outcytosis, neutrophilia, Niemann-Pick disease, nonimmune drug-induced hemolysis, normocytic anemia, nuclear maturation defects, parahemophilia, paroxysmal cold hemoglominuria, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, Pelger-Hüet anomaly, pernicious (Addisonian) anemia, plasma cell leukemia, plasma cell neoplasia, polycythemia, polycythemia rubra vera, presence of circulating anticoagulants, primary (idiopathic) thrombocythemia, primary neoplasms, prolymphocytic leukemia, Proteus, Pseudomonas, pure red cell aplasia, pyogenic bacterial infection, pyruvate kinase deficiency, radiation, red cell aplasia, refractory anemias, ricketsial infections, Rosenthal's syndrome, secondary absolute polycythemia, septicemia, severe combined immunodeficiency disease, Sézary syndrome, sickle cell disease, sickle cell-beta thalassemia, sideroblastic anemia, solitary plasmacytoma, storage pool disease, stress, structural hemoglobin variants, systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic mastocytosis, tart cell, T-cell chronic lymphoproliferative disorders, T-cell prolymphocytic leukemia, thalassemias, thrombocytopenia, thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura, toxic granulation, toxic granules in severe infection, typhus, vitamin B12 deficiency, vitamin K deficiency, Von Willebrand's disease, Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia, and Wisknock outtt-aldrich syndrome.

409. The method of any of claims 103-108, 214-216, and 319-324, wherein said disease or disorder of the prostate is selected from the group consisting of acute bacterial prostatitis, acute prostatitis, adenoid basal cell tumor (adenoid cystic-like tumor), allergic (eosinophilic) granulomatous prostatitis, atrophy, atypical adenomatous hyperplasia, atypical basal cell hyperplasia, basal cell adenoma, basal cell hyperplasia, BCG-induced granulomatous prostatitis, benign prostatic hyperplasia, benign prostatic hypertrophy, blue nevus, carcinosarcoma, chronic abacterial prostatitis, chronic bacterial prostatitis, cribriform hyperplasia, ductal (endometrioid) adenocarcinoma, granulomatous prostatitis, hematuria, iatrogenic granulomatous prostatitis, idiopathic (nonspecific) granulous prostatitis, impotence, infectious granulomatous prostatitis, inflammatory pseudotumor, leiomyosarcoma, leukemia, lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma, malaknock outplakia, malignant lymphoma, mucinous (colloid) carcinoma, nodular hyperplasia (benign prostatic hyperplasia), nonbacterial prostatitis, obstruction of urinary outflow, phyllodes tumor, postatrophic hyperplasia, postirradiation granulomatous prostatitis, postoperative spindle cell nodules, postsurgical granulomatous prostatitis, prostatic adenocarcinoma, prostatic carcinoma, prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia, prostatic melanosis, prostatic neoplasm, prostatitis, rhabdomyosarcoma, sarcomatoid carcinoma of the prostate, sclerosing adenosis, signet ring cell carcinoma, small-cell, undifferentiated carcinoma (high-grade neuroendocrine carcinoma), squamous cell carcinoma of the prostate, stromal hyperplasia with atypia, transitional cell carcinoma of the prostate, xanthogranulomatous prostatitis, and xanthoma.

410. The method of any of claims 109-114, 217-219, and 325-330, wherein said disease or disorder of the skin is selected from the group consisting of acanthosis nigricans, acne vulgaris, acquired epidermolysis bullosa, acrochordons, acrodermatitis enteropathica, acropustulosis, actinic keratosis, acute cutaneous lupus erythematosus, age spots, allergic dermatitis, alopecia areata, angioedema, angiokeratoma, angioma, anthrax, apocrine tumors, arthropid-bite reactions, atopic dermatitis, atypical fibroxanthoma, Bart's syndrome, basal cell carcinoma (basal cell epithelioma), Bateman's purpura, benign familial pemphigus (Hailey-Hailey disease), benign

keratoses, Berloque dermatitis, blue nevus, borderline leprosy, Borrelia infection (lyme disease), Bowen's disease (carcinoma in situ), bullous pemphigoid, Café-au-lait spot, calcification, cellular blue nevus, cellulitis, Chagas' disease, chickenpox (varicella), chloasma, chondrodermatitis nodularis helicis, chondroid syringoma, chronic actinic dermatitis, chronic cutaneous lupus erythematosus, chronic discoid lesions, cicatricial pemphigoid, collagen abnormalities, compount melanocytic nevus, congenital melanocytic nevus, connective tissue nevus, contact dermatitis, cutaneous leishmaniasis, cutis laxa, cysts of the skin, dandruff, Darier's disease (keratosis follicularis), deep fungal infections, delayed-hypersensitivity reaction, dermal Spitz's nevus, dermatitis, dermatitis herpetiformis, dermatofibroma (cutaneous fibrous histiocytoma), dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans, dermatomyositis, dermatophyte infections, dermatophytid reactions, dermoid cyst, dermotropic ricketsial infections, dermotropic viral infections, desmoplastic melanoma, discoid lupus erythematosus, dominant dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa, Dowling-Meara epidermolysis bullosa, dyshidrotic dermatitis, dysplastic nevi, eccrine tumors, ecthyma, eczema, elastic tissue abnormalities, elastosis perforans serpiginosa, eosinophilic fasciitis, eosinophilic folliculitis, ephelides (freckles), epidermal cysts, epidermolysis bullosa, epidermolysis bullosa simplex, epidermotropic T-cell lymphoma, epidermotropic viruses, erysipelas, erythema multiforme, erythema nodosum, erythema nodosum leprosum, fibrotic disorders, fibrous tumors, follicular mucinosis, Fordyce's condition, fungal infections, genodermatoses, graft-versus-host disease, granuloma annulare, granulomatous vasculitis, Grover's disease, hair follicle infections, hair follicle tumors, hair loss, halo nevus, herpes simplex, herpes zoster (shingles), hidradenitis suppurativa, histiocytic lesions, HIV infections, hives, human papilloma virus, hyperhydrosis, ichthyosis, idiopathic skin diseases, impetigo, incontinentia pigmenti, intraepidermal spongiotic vesicles and bullae, invasive malignant melanoma, invasive squamous cell carcinoma, junctional epidermolysis bullosa, junctional melanocytic nevus, juvenile xanthogranuloma, Kaposi's sarcoma, keloids, keratinocytic lesions, keratinocytic tumors, keratoacanthoma, keratoderma blennorrhagicum, keratosis pilaris, leiomyoma, lentigo, lentigo maligna (Hutchinson's freckle), lepromatous leprosy, leprosy (Hansen's disease), leuknock outcytoclastic vasculitis, lichen planus, lichen sclerosus et atrophicus,

lichen simplex chronicus, lichen striatus, lichenoid disorders, lichenoid drug reactions, light eruptions, linear bullous IgA dermatitis, lipoma, Lucio's phenomenon, lupus erythematosus, lymphatic filariasis, lymphocytic vasculitis, lymphocytoma cutis, lymphoid lesions, lymphomatoid papulosis, malignant blue nevus, malignant lymphomas, malignant melanoma, malignant melanoma in situ (noninvasive malignant melanoma), mast cell neoplasms, mastocytosis, measles, melanocyte disorders, melanocytic lesions, melanocytic neoplasms, melanocytic nevus, melanocytic nevus with dysplasia, melanotic macule, reactive type, melasma, merkel cell (neuroendocrine) carcinoma, metastatic melanoma, miliara, mixed connective tissue disease, molluscum contagiosum, morphea, mucin deposition, mucocutaneous leishmaniasis, mycetoma, mycobacterial infection, Mycobacterium marinum, Mycobacterium ulcerans, mycosis fungoides (cutaneous T cell lymphoma), myxoid cyst, necrobiosis lipoidica, necrobiosis lipoidica diabeticorum, necrolytic migratory erythema, necrotizing fasciitis, neoplasms of dermal mesenchymal cells, neoplasms of keratinocytes, neoplasms of skin appendages, neoplasms of the epidermis, neural tumors, neuroendocrine carcinoma of the skin, neurothekeoma, nevocellular nevus (melanocytic nevus), nummular dermatitis, obliterative vasculitis, onchocerciasis, Paget's disease, pale cell acanthoma of Degos, palisaded encapsulated neuroma, papillomavirus infections, paraneoplastic pemphigus, parasitic infections, pemphigoid gestationis, pemphigus, pemphigus foliaceus, pemphigus vulgaris, perivascular infiltrates, pilar cysts, pinta, pityriasis alba, pityriasis lichenoides chronica (of Juliusberg), pityriasis lichenoides et varioliformis acuta, pityriasis rosea, pityriasis rubra pilaris, plantar warts, porokeratosis, pressure necrosis, progressive systemic sclerosis, protozoal infections, pruritic urticarial papules and plasques of pregnancy, pruritis ani, pseudofolliculitis barbae, pseudoxanthoma elasticum, psoriasis vulgaris, pyogenic granuloma, radial growild typeh phase melanoma, recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa, Reiter's syndrome, ringworm, Rochalimaea henselae infection, rosacea, rubella, sarcoidosis, scabies, Schamberg's disease, scleroderma, sebaceous hyperplasia, sebaceous tumors, seborrheic dermatitis, seborrheic keratosis, Sézary syndrome, skin manifestations of systemic diseases, small plaque parapsoriasis, smallpox (variola), solitary mastocytoma, spirochetal infections, Spitz's nevus, Spitz's nevus junctional type, squamous cell carcinoma, stasis dermatitis,

Stevens-Johnson syndrome, subacute cutaneous lupus erythematosus, subcorneal pustular dermatosis, superficial fungal infections, superficial spreading melanoma in situ, syphilis, syringoma, systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic mastocytosis, tinea (dermatophytosis, tinea versicolor, toxic epidermal necrolysis, transient acantholytic dermatosis, tuberculoid leprosy, tuberculosis, urticaria, urticaria pigmentosa, urticarial vasculitis, vascular tumors, verruca vulgaris (common wart), vertical growild typeh phase melanoma, visceral leishmaniasis, vitiligo, warty dyskeratoma, Weber-Cockayne epidermolysis bullosa, Woringer-Knock outlopp disease, xanthomas, xeroderma pigmentosum, xerosis, and yaws.

411. The method of any of claims 115-120, 220-222, and 331-336, wherein said disease or disorder of the spleen is selected from the group consisting of abnormal immunoblastic proliferations of unknown origin, acute infections, acute parasitemias, agnogenic myeloid metaplasia, amyloidosis, angioimmunoblastic lymphadenopathy, antibody-coated cells, asplenia, autoimmune diseases, autoimmune hemolytic anemias, B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia and prolymphocytic leukemia, babesiosis, bone marrow involvement by carcinoma, brucellosis, carcinoma, ceroid histiocytosis, chronic alcoholism, chronic granulomatous disease, chronic hemolytic anemias, chronic hemolytic disorders, chronic immunologic inflammatory disorders, chronic infections, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia, chronic parasitemias, chronic uremia, cirrhosis, cold agglutinin disease, congestive splenomegaly, cryoglobulinemia, disseminated tuberculosis, dysproteinemias, endocrine disorders, erythroblastic leukemia, erythropoiesis, essential thrombocythemia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, Felty syndrome, fibrocongestive splenomegaly, fungal infections, gamm heavy-chain disease, Gaucher's disease, graft rejection, granulomatous infiltration, hairy cell leukemia, hamartomas, Hand-Schüller-Christian disease, hemangiomas, hemangiosarcomas, hematologic disorders, hemoglobinopathies, hemolytic anemias, hereditary elliptocytosis, hereditary spherocytosis, histiocytic medullary reticulosis, histiocytosis X, Hodgkin's disease, hypersensitivity reactions, hypersplenism, hyposplenism, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, IgA deficiency, immune granulomas, immune thrombocytopenia, immune thrombocytopenic purpura,

immunodeficiency disorders, infection associated hemophagocytic syndrome, infectious granulomas, infectious mononucleosis, infective endocarditis, infiltrative splenomegaly, inflammatory pseudotumors, leishmaniasis, Leterer-Siwe disease, leukemia, lipogranulomas, lymphocytic leukemias, lymphoma, malabsorption syndromes, malaria, malignant lymphoma, megakaryoblastic leukemia, metastatic tumor, monocytic leukemias, mucopolysaccharidoses, multicentric Castleman's disease, multiple myeloma, myelocytic leukemias, myelofibrosis, myeloproliferative syndromes, neoplasms, Niemann-Pick disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, parasitic disorders, parasitized red blood cells, peliosis, polycythemia rubra vera, portal vein congestion, portal vein stenosis, portal vein thrombosis, portal venous hypertension, rheumatoid arthritis, right-sided cardiac failure, sarcoidosis, sarcoma, secondary amyloidosis, secondary myeloid metaplasia, serum sickness, sickle-cell disease, splenic cysts, splenic infarction, splenic vein hypertension, splenic vein stenosis, splenic vein thrombosis, splenomegaly, storage diseases, systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic vasculitides, T-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia, thalasemia, thrombocytopenic purpura, thyrotoxicosis, trapping of immature hematologic cells, tuberculosis, tumorlike conditions, typhoid fever, vascular tumors, vasculitis, and viral infections.

412. The method of any of claims 121-126, 223-225, and 337-342, wherein said disease or disorder of the stomach is selected from the group consisting of acute erosive gastropathy, acute gastric ulcers, adenocarcinomas, adenomas, adenomatous polyps, advanced gastric cancer, ampullary carcinoma, atrophic gastritis, bacterial gastritis, carcinoid turmors, carcinoma of the stomach, chemical gastritis, chronic (nonerosive) gastritis, chronic idiopathic gastritis, chronic nonatrophic gastritis, Chronkhite-Canada syndrome, congenital cysts, congenital diaphragmatic hernias, congenital diverticula, congenital duplications, congenital pyloric stenosis, congestive gastropathy, cyclic vomiting syndrome, decreased mucosal resistance to acid, diffuse or infiltrating adenocarcinoma, early gastric cancer, emphysematous gastritis, endocrine cell hyperplasia, environmental gastritis, eosinophilic gastritis, eosinophilic gastroenteritis, epithelial polyps, erosive (acute) gastritis, fundic gland polyps, fungal gastritis, gangliocytic paragangliomas, gastral antral vascular ectasia, gastric adenocarcinoma,

gastric outlet obstruction (pyloric stenosis), gastric ulcers, gastritis, gastroesophageal reflux, gastroparesis, granulomatous gastritis, H. Pylori infection, hamartomatous polyps, heterotopias, heterotopic pancreatic tissue, heterotopic polyps, hyperplastic gastropathy, hyperplastic polyps, hypersecretion of acid, infectious gastritis, inflammatory lesions of the stomach, inflammatory polyps, intestinal metaplasia, invasive carcinoma, ischemia, leiomyoma, linitis plastica, luminally acting toxic chemicals, lymphocytic gastritis, lymphomas, malignant gastric stromal neoplasms, malignant lymphoma, malignant transformation of a benign gastric ulcer, Menentrier's disease (hypertrophic gastritis, rugal hypertrophy), mesenchymal neoplasms, metastatic tumors, mucosal polyps, myoepithelial adenomas, myoepithelial hamartomas, neoplasms, neuroendocrine hyperplasias, neuroendocrine tumors, nonerosive gastritis and stomach cancer, nonneoplastic polyps, parasitic gastritis, peptic ulcer disease, phlegmonous gastritis, plasma cell gastritis, polypoid (fungating) adenocarcinoma, poorly differentiated neuroendocrine carcinomas, precancerous lesions, Puetz-Jeghers syndrome, pyloric atresia, rapid gastric emptying, reflux of bile, stress ulcers, stromal tumors, superficial gastritis, type A chronic gastritis (autoimmune gastritis and pernicious anemia), type B chronic gastritis (chronic antral gastritis, H. Pylori gastritis), ulcerating adenocarcinoma, vasculitis, viral gastritis, xanthomatous gastritis, and Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.

413. The method of any of claims 127-132, 226-228, and 343-348, wherein said disease or disorder of the testes is selected from the group consisting of aberrant ducts of Haller, abnormal productions of hormones, abnormalities of testicular descent, acute epididymoorhcitis, adenomatoid tumor, adenomatous hyperplasia of the rete testis, adenovirus, administration of estrogens, adrenal rests, alcoholic cirrhosis, amyloidosis, anorchism, appendix testes, bacterial infections, Brucella, cachexia, carcinoma in situ, carcinoma of the rete testis, chlamydia, choriocarcinoma, choristomas, chronic fibrosing epididymoorchitis, coxsackie virus B, cryptorchidism, cystic dysplasia of the rete testis, cytomegalovirus, dystopia, E. coli, Echinococcus granulosus, ectopic testes, embryonal carcinoma, epididymoorchitis, Fournier's scrotal gangrene, fungal infection, germ cell aplasia, germ cell neoplasms, gonadal dysgenesis, gonadal stromal neoplasms,

granulomatous orchitis, granulosa cell tumors, Haemophilus influenzae, HIV, hypergonadism, hypogonadotropic hypogonadism, hypopituitarism, hypospermatogenesis, hyrocele, idiopathic granulomatous orchitis, incomplete maturation arrest, infarction, infertility, inflammatory diseases, inflammatory lesions, interstitial (Leydig) cell tumors, Klinfelter's syndrome, latrogenic lesions, Leydig cell tumors, malaknock outplakia, malignant lymphoma, malnutrition, maturation arrest of spermatogenesis, metastatic tumors, mixed germ cell tumors, monorchism, mumps orchitis, mycobacteria, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, neoplasms, obstruction to outflow of semen, orchitis, parasitic infection, polyorchidism, radiation, Salmonella, sarcoidosis, Schistosoma haematobium, seminoma, Sertoli cell tumors, sex cord stromal tumors, sperm granuloma, spermatocytic seminoma, syphilis, teratocarcinoma, teratoma, testicular atrophy, testicular neoplasms, testicular torsion, Treponema pallidum, tuberculous epididymoorchitis, tumors of nonspecific stroma, undescended testes, uropathogens, varicocele, vascular disturbances, vasculitis, viral infection, Wuchereria bancrofti, and yolk sac carcinoma.

414. The method of any of claims 133-138, 229-231, and 349-354, wherein said disease or disorder of the thymus is selected from the group consisting of accidental involution, acute accidental involution, acute lymphoblastic leukemia of T cell type, agenesis, age-related involution, anaplastic carcinoma, ataxia telangiectasia, atrophy, bacterial infections, bacterial mediastinitis, basaloid carcinoma, bone marrow transplantation, Bruton's agammaglobulinemia, carcinosarcoma, chronic accidental involution, clear cell carcinoma, cortical thymoma, cytomegalovirus, DiGeorge syndrome, dysgenesis, dysplasia with pattern similar to severe atrophy, dysplasia with pseudoglandular appearance, dysplasia with stromal conticomedullary differentiation, ectopia, germ cell tumors, Grave's disease, histiocytosis X, HIV, Hodgkin's disease, hyperplasia, infectious mononucleosis, involution, lymphoblastic lymphoma of T-cell type, lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma, lymphofollicular thymitis, maldescent, malignant lymphomas, malignant thymoma, measles giant cell pneumonia, medullary thymoma, mixed (composite) thymoma, mucoepidermoid carcinoma, myasthenia gravis, neonatal syphilis, neoplasms, Omenn's syndrome, predominantly cortical (organoid)

thymoma, primary mediastinal B-cell lymphoma of high-grade malignancy, sarcomatoid carcinoma, seminoma, severe combined immunodeficiency, short limb dwarfism, simple dysplasia, small cell carcinoma, small-cell B-cell lymphoma of MALT type, squamous cell carcinoma, systemic lupus erythematosus, teratoma, thymic carcinoid, thymic carcinoma, thymic cysts, thymic epithelial cysts, thymic epithelial tumorw, thymic neoplasms, thymitis with diffuse B-cell infiltrations, thymolipoma, thymoma, true thymic hyperplasia, varicella-zoster, viral infections, well differentiated thymic carcinoma, and Wiscott-Aldrich syndrome.

415. The method of any of claims 139-144, 232-234, and 355-360, wherein said disease or disorder of the thyroid is selected from the group consisting of aberrant thyroid glands, accessory thyroid glands, adenoma with bizarre nuclei, agenesis, amphicrine variant of medullary carcinoma, anaplastic (undifferentiated) carcinoma, aplasia, atrophic thyroiditis, atypical adenoma, autoimmune thyroiditis, carcinoma, C-cell hyperplasia, clear cell tumors, clear cell variant of medullary carcinoma, colloid adenoma, columnar variant of papillary carcinoma, congentital hypothyroidism (cretinism), diffuse nontoxic goiter, diffuse sclerosing variant of papillary carcinoma, dyshormonogenic goiter, embryonal adenoma, encapsulated variant of papillary carcinome, endemic cretinism, endemic goiter, enzyme deficiency, fetal adenoma, follicular adenoma, follicular carcinoma, follicular variant of medullary carcinoma, follicular variant of papillary carcinoma, fungal infection, giant cell variant of medullary carcinoma, goiter induced by antithyroid agents, goitrous hypothyroidism, Graves' disease, Hashimoto's autoimmune thyroiditis, Hürthle cell (oncocytic) adenoma, hyalinized trabecular adenoma, hyperthyroidism, hypothyroid cretinism, hypothyroidism, iodine deficiency, juvenile thyroiditis, latrogenic hypothyroidism, lingual thyroid glands, malignant lymphoma, medullary carcinoma, melanocytic variant of medullary carcinoma, mesenchymal tumors, metastatic tumors, minimally invasive follicular carcinoma, mixed medullary and follicular carcinoma, mixed medullary and papillary carcinoma, mucinous carcinoma, mucoepidermoid carcinoma, multinodular goiter, myxedema, neoplasms, neurologic cretinism, nonspecific lymphocytic (simple chronic) thyroiditis, oncocytic variant of medullary carcinoma, palpation thyroiditis,

papillary carcinoma, papillary microcarcinoma, papillary variant of medullary carcinoma, partial agenesis, pituitary thyrotropic adenoma, poorly differentiated carcinoma, primary hypothyroidism, pseudopapillary variant of medullary carcinoma, Riedel's thyroiditis, sclerosing mucoepidermoid carcinoma with eosinophilia, silent thyroiditis, simple adenoma, small cell variant of medullary carcinoma, solitary thyroid nodule, sporadic goiter, squamous cell carcinoma, squamous variant of medullary carcinoma, subacute throiditis (DeQuervain, granulomatous, giant cell thyroiditis), tall cell variant of papillary carcinoma, tertiary syphilis, thyroglossal duct cyst, thyroid agenesis, thyroid nodules, thyroiditis, thyrotoxicosis, toxic adenoma, toxic multinodular goiter, toxic nodular goiter (Plummer's disease), tuberculosis, tubular variant of medullary carcinoma, and widely invasive follicular carcinoma.

416. The method of any of claims 145-150, 235-237, and 361-366, wherein said disease or disorder of the uterus is selected from the group consisting of acute cervicitis, acute endometritis, adenocanthoma, adenocarcinoma, adenocarcinoma in situ, adenoid cystic carcinoma, adenomatoid tumor, adenomyoma, adenomyosis (endometriosis interna), adenosquamous carcinoma, amebiasis, arias-Stella phenomenon, atrophy of the endometrium, atypical hyperplasia, benign polypoid lesions, benign stromal nodule, carcinoid tumors, carcinoma in situ, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, chlamydia, chronic cervicitis, chronic nonspecific endometritis, ciliated (tubal) metaplasia, clear cell adenocarcinoma, clear cell carcinoma, clear cell metaplasia, complex hyperplasia with atypia, complex hyperplasia without atypia, condyloma aduminatum, congenital abnormalities, corpus cancer syndrome, cystic hyperplasia, dysfunctional uterine bleeding, dysmenorrhea, dysplasia of the cervix (cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, squamous intraepithelial lesion), endocervical adenocarcinoma, endocervical polyp, endolymphatic stromal myosis, endometrial adenocarcinoma, endometrial carcinoma, endometrial hyperplasia, endometrial polyps, endometrial stromal neoplasms, endometriosis, endometritis, endometroid (pure) adenocarcinoma of the endometrium, endometroid adenocarcinoma with squamous differentiation, eosinophilic metaplasia, epimenorrhea, exogenous progestational hormone effect, extrauterine endometriosis (endometriosis externia), gestational trophoplastic disease, gonorrhea, hemangioma,

herpes simplex virus type 2, high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion, human papillomavirus, hyperplasia, inadequate luteal phase, infertility, inflammatory cervical lesions, inflammatory lesions of the endometrium, intravenous leiomyomatosis, invasive carcinoma of cervix, invasive squamous cell carcinoma, leiomyoma, leiomyosarcoma, lipoma, low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion, malignant mixed mesodermal (Müllerian) tumor, menorrhagia, metaplasia, metastasizing leiomyoma, metastatic carcinoma, microglandular hyperplasia, microinvasive carcinoma, microinvasive squamous cell carcinoma, mucinous adenocarcinoma, mucinous metaplasia, neoplasms of the cervix, neoplasms of the endometrium, neoplasms of the myometrium, nonneoplastic cervical proliferations, papillary synctial metaplasia, papilloma, pelvic inflammatory disease, peritoneal leiomyomatosis, persistent luteal phase, postmenopausal bleeding, serous papillary adenocarcinoma, simple hyperplasia with atypia, simple hyperplasia without atypia, spontaneous abortion, squamous carcinoma, squamous cell neoplasia, squamous intraepithelial lesions, squamous metaplasia, squamous metaplasia (acanthosis), stromal sarcoma, tuberculous endometritis, unopposed estrogen effect, uterine leiomyomata, verrucou carcinoma, vestigial and heterotopic structures, villoglandular papillary adenocarcinoma, and viral endometritis.

417. The method of any of claims 151-156, 238-240, and 367-372, wherein said disease or disorder of the pancreas is selected from the group consisting of ACTHoma, acute pancreatitis, adult onset diabetes, annulare pancreas, carcinoid syndrome, carcinoid tumors, carcinoma of the pancreas, chronic pancreatitis, congenital cysts, Cushing's syndrome, cystadenocarcinoma, cystic fibrosis (mucoviscidosis, fibrocystic disease), diabetes mellitus, ectopic pancreatic tissue, gastinoma, gastrin excess, glucagon excess, glucagonomas, GRFomas, hereditary pancreatitis, hyperinsulinism, impaired insulin release, infected pancreatic necrosis, insulin resistance, insulinomas, islet cell hyperplasia, islet cell neoplasms, juvenile onset diabetes, macroamylasemia, maldevelopment of the pancreas, maturity-onset diabetes of the young, metastatic neoplasms, mucinous cystadenoma, neoplastic cysts, nonfunctional pancreatic endocrine tumors, pancreas divisum, pancreatic abcess, pancreatic cancer, pancreatic cholera, pancreatic cysts, pancreatic endocrine tumor causing carcinoid syndrome, pancreatic

endocrine tumor causing hypercalcemia, pancreatic endocrine tumors, pancreatic exocrine insufficiency, pancreatic pleural effusion, pancreatic polypeptide excess, pancreatic pseudocyst, pancreatic trauma, pancreatogenous ascites, serous cystadenoma, Shwachman's syndrome, somatostatin excess, somatostatinoma syndrome, traumatic pancreatitis, type 1 (insulin-dependent) diabetes, type 2 (non-insulin-dependent) diabetes, vasoactive intestinal polypeptide excess, VIPomas, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.

418. The method of any of claims 157-162, 241-243, and 373-378, wherein said disease or disorder of the bone and joints is selected from the group consisting of achondroplasia, acute bacterial arthritis, acute pyogenic osteomyelitis, Albright's syndrome, alkaptonuria (ochronosis), aneurysmal bone cyst, ankylosing spondylitis, arthritic, arthropathies assocaited with hemoglobinopathies, arthropathy of acromegaly, arthropathy of hemochromatosis, bone cysts, calcium hydroxyapatite deposition disease, calcium pyrophosphate deposition disease, chondrocalcinosis, chondroma, chondrosarcoma, chostochondritis, chrondromblastoma, congenital dislocation of the hip, congenital disorders of joints, echondromatosis (dyschondroplasia, Ollier's disease), erosive osteoarthritis, Ewing's sarcoma, Felty's syndrome, fibromyalgia, fibrous cortical defect, fibrous dysplasia (McCune-Albright syndrome, fungal arthritis, ganglion, giant cell tumor, gout, hematogenous osteomyelitis, hemophilic arthropathy, hereditary hyperphosphatasia, hyperostosis, hyperostosis frontalis interna, hyperparathyroidism (osteitis fibrosa cystica), hypertrophic osteoarthropathy, infections diseases of joints, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (Still's disease), lyme disease, lymphoid neoplasms, melorheostosis, metabolic diseases of joints, metastatic carcinoma, metastatic neoplasms, monostatic fibrous dysplasia, multiple exostoses (diaphyseal aclasis, osteochondromatosis), neoplasms, neuropathic joint (Charcot's joint), osteoarthritis, osteoarthrosis, osteoblastoma, osteochondroma (exostosis), osteogenesis imperfecta (brittle bone disease), osteoid osteoma, osteoma, osteomalacia, osteomyelitis, osteomyelosclerosis, osteopetrosis (marbel bone disease, Albers-Schönberg disease), osteopoikilosis, osteoporosis (osteopenia), osteosarcoma, osteosclerosis, Paget's disease of bone (osteitis deformans), parasitic arthritis, parosteal osteosarcome, pigmented

villonodular synovitis, polyostotic fibrous dysplasia, postinfectious or reactive arthritis, progressive diaphyseal dysplasia (Camurati-Engelmann disease), pseudogout, psoriatic arthritis, pyknodysostosis, pyogenic arthritis, reflex sympathetic dystrophy syndrome, relapsing polychondritis, rheumatoid arthritis, rickets, senile osteoporosis, sickle cell disease, spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia, synovial chondromatosis, synovial sarcoma, syphilitic arthritis, talipes calcaneovalgus, talipes equinovarus, thalassemia, Tietze's syndrome, tuberculosis of bone, tuberculous arthritis, unicameral bone cyst (solitary bone cyst), viral arthritis.

419. The method of any of claims 163-168, 244-246, and 379-384, wherein said disease or disorder of the breast is selected from the group consisting of acute mastitis, breast abcess, carcinoma, chronic mastitis, congenital breast anomalies, cystic mastopathy, ductal carcinoma, ductal carcinoma in situ, ductal papilloma, fat necrosis, fibroadenoma, fibrocystic changes, fibrocystic disease, galactorrhea, granular cell tumor, gynecomastia, infiltrating ductal carcinoma, inflammatory breast carcinoma, inflammatory breast lesions, invasive lobular carcinoma, juvenile hypertrophy of the breast, lactating adenoma, lobular carcinoma in situ, neoplasms, Paget's disease of the nipple, phyllodes tumor (cystosarcome phyllodes), polymastia, polymazia, polythelia, silicone granuloma, supernumerary breast, and supernumerary nipples.

420. The method of any of claims 169-174, 247-249, and 385-390, wherein said disease or disorder of the immune system is selected from the group consisting of abnormal neutrophil function, acquired immunodeficiency, acute rejection, Addison's disease, advanced cancer, aging, allergic rhinitis, angioedema, arthrus-type hypersensitivity reaction, ataxia-telangiectasia, autoimmune disorders, autoimmune gastritis, autosomal recessive agammaglobulinemia, blood transfusion reactions, Bloom's syndrome, Bruton's congenital agammaglobulinemia, bullous pemphigoid, Chédiak-Higashi syndrome, chronic active hepatitis, chronic granulomatous disease of childhood, chronic rejection, chronic renal failure, common variable immunodeficiency, complement deficiency, congenital (primary) immunodeficiency, contact dermatitis, deficiencies of immune response, deficiency of the vascular response, dermatomyositis,

diabetes mellitus, disorders of microbial killing, disorders of phagocytosis, Goodpasture's syndrome, graft rejection, graft-versus-host disease, granulocyt deficiency, granulocytic leukemia, Graves' disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, hemolytic anemia, hemolytic disease of the newborn, HIV infection (AIDS), Hodgkin's disease, hyperacute rejection, hyper-IgE syndrome, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, hypoparathyroidism, IgA deficiency, IgG subclass deficiencies, immunodeficiency with thymoma, immunoglobulin deficiency syndromes, immunologic hypersensitivity, immunosupressive drug therapy, infertility, insulin-resistant diabetes mellitus, interferon γ receptor deficiency, interleukin 12 receptor deficiency, iron deficiency, juvenile insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, Kaposi's sarcoma, lazy leuknock outcyte syndrom, localized type 1 hypersensitivity, lymphocytic leukemia, lymphoma, maignant B cell lymphoma, major histocompatibility complex class 2 deficiency, mixed connective tissue disease, mutliple myeloma, myasthenia gravis, myeloperoxidase deficiency, neutropenia, nude syndrome, pemphigus vulgaris, pernicious anemia, postinfectious immunodeficiency, primary biliary cirrhosis, primary immunodeficiency, primary T cell immunodeficiency, progressive systemic sclerosis, protein-calorie malnutrition, purine nucleoside phosphorylation deficiency, rheumatic fever, rheumatoid arthritis, secondary immunodeficiency, selective (isolated) IgA deficiency, serum sickness type hypersensitivity reaction, severe combined immunodeficiency, Sjögren's syndrome, sympathetic ophthalmitis, systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic mastocytosis, systemic type 1 hypersensitivity, T cell receptro deficiency, T lymphopenia (Nezelof's syndrome), thrombocytopenia, thymic hypoplasia (DiGeorge syndrome), thymic neoplasms, thymoma (Goode's syndrome), transient hypogammaglobulinemia of infancy, type 1 (immediate) hypersensitivity (atopy, anaphylaxis), type 2 hypersensitivity, type 3 hypersensitivity (immune complex injury), type 4 (delayed) hypersensitivity, urticaria, variable immunodeficiency, vitiligo, Wisknock outtt-Aldrich syndrom, x-linked agammaglobulinemia, x-linked immunodeficiency with hyper IgM, x-linked lymphoproliferative syndrome, zap70 tyrosine kinase deficiency.

421. The method of any of claims 175-180, 250-252, and 391-396, wherein said metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of 5,10-

methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase deficiency, achondrogenesis type 1B, acid α-1,4 glucosidase deficiency, acquired generalized lipodystrophy (Lawrence syndrome), acuired partial lipodystrophy (Barraquer-Simons syndrome), acute intermittent porphyria, acute panniculitis, adenine phosphoribosyltransferase deficiency, adenosine deaminase deficiency, adenylosuccinate lyase deficiency, adiposis dolorosa (Dercum disease), ALA dehydratase-deficient porphyria, albinism, alkaptonuria, amulopectinosis, Andersen disease, argininemia, argininosuccinic aciduria, astelosteogenesis type 2, Bartter's syndrome, benign familial neonatal epilepsy, benign fructosuria, benign recurrent and progressive familial intrahepatic cholestasis, biotin deficiency, branching enzyme deficiency, calcium deficiency, carnitine transport defect, choline deficiency, choline toxicity, chromium deficiency, chronic fat malabsorption, citrullinemia, classic branched-chain ketoaciduria, classic cystinuria, congenital chloridorrhea, congenital erythropoietic porphyria, congenital generalized lipodystrophy, congenital myotonia, copper deficiency, copper toxicity, cystathionine β-synthase deficiency, cystathioninuria, cystic fibrosis, cystinosis, cystinuria, Darier disease, defect in transport of long-chain fatty acids, deficiency of cobalamin coenzyme deficiency, Dent's syndrome, diatrophic dysplasia, dibasic aminoaciduria, dicarboxylic aminoaciduria, dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase deficiency, distal renal tubular acidosis, dry beriberi, Dubin-Johnson syndrome, dysbetalipoproteinemia, end-organ insensitivity to vitamin D, erythropoietic protoporphyria, Fabry disease, failure of intestinal absorption, familial apoprotein C2 deficiency, familial combined hyperlipidemia, familial defective Apo B100, familial goiter, familial hypercholesterolemia, familial hypertriglyceridemia, familial hypophosphatemic rickets, familial lipoprotein lipase deficiency, familial partial lipodystrophy, Fanconi-Bickel syndrome, fluoride deficiency, folate malabsorption, folic adic deficiency, formiminoglutamic aciduria, fructose 1,6 diphosphatase deficiency, galactokinase deficiency, galactose 1-phosphate uridyl transferase deficiency galactosemia, Gaucher disease, Gitelman's syndrome, globoid cell leuknock outdystrophy, glucose-6-phosphatease deficiency, glucose-6-translocase deficiency, glucose-galactose malabsorption, glucose-tranporter protein syndrome, glutaric adiduria, glycogen storage disease type 2, glycogen storage disease type Ib, glycogen storage disease type ID, glycogen synthase deficiency, gout, Hartnup disease, hawkinsinuria,

hemochromatosis, hepatic glycogenosis with renal fanconi syndrome, hepatic lipase deficiency, hepatic porphyria, hereditary coproporphyria, hereditary fructose intolerance, hereditary xanthinuria, Hers disease, histidinemia, histidinuria, HIV-1 protease inhibitor-induced lipodystrophy, homocitrullinuria, homocystinuria, homocystinuria, homocystinuria and methylmalonic acidemia, homocystinurias, Hunter syndrome, Hurler disease, Hurler-Scheie disease, hyophosphatemic rickets, hyperammonemia, hyperammonemia, hypercholesterolemia, hypercystinuria, hyperglycinemia, hyperhydroxyprolinemia, hyperkalemic periodic paralysis, hyperleucineisoleucinemia, hyperlipoproteinemias, hyperlysinemia, hypermagnesemia, hypermetabolism, hypermethioninemia, hyperornithinemia, hyperoxaluria, hyperphenylalaninemia with primapterinuria, hyperphenylalaninemias, hyperphosphatemia, hyperprolinemia, hypertriglyceridemia, hyperuricemia, hypervalinemia, hypervitaminosis A, hypervitaminosis D, hypocholesterolemia, hypometabolism, hypophosphatemia, hypouricemia, hypovitaminosis A, hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase deficiency, iminoglycinuria, iminopeptiduria, intermittent branched-chain ketoaciduria, intestinal malabsorption, iodine deficiency, iron deficiency, isovaleric acidemia, Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome, juvenile pernicious anemia, keshan disease, Knock outrsaknock outff's syndrome, kwashiorknock outr, leuknock outdystrophies, Liddle's syndrome, lipodystrophies, lipomatosis, liver glycogenoses, liver phosphorylase kinase deficiency, long QT syndrome, lysinuria, lysosomal storage diseases, magnesium deficiency, malabsorptive diseases, malignant hyperphenylalaninemia, manganese deficiency, marasmus, Maroteaux-Lamy disease, McArdle disease, Menkes' disease, metachromatic leuknock outdystrophy, methionine malabsorption, methylmalonic acidemia, molybdenum deficiency, monosodiumurate gout, Morquio syndrome, mucolipidoses, mucopolysaccharidoses, multiple carboxylase deficiency syndrome, multiple symmetric lipomatosis (Madelung disease, muscle glycogenoses, muscle phosphofructokinase deficiency, muscle phosphorylase deficiency, myoadenylate deaminase deficiency, nephrogenic diabetes insipidus, nesidioblastosis of pancreas, niacin deficiency, niacin toxicity, Niemann-Pick disease, obesity, orotic aciduria, osteomalacia, paramyotonia congenita, pellagra, Pendred syndrome, phenylketonuria, phenylketonuria type 1, phenylketonuria type 2, phenylketonuria type 3, phosphate

deficiency, phosphoribosylpyrophosphate synthetase overactivity, polygenic hypercholesterolemia, Pompe disease, porphyria cutanea tarda, porphyrias, primary bile acid malabsorption, primary hyperoxaluria, primary hypoalphalipoproteinemia, propionic acidemia, protein-energy malnutrition, proximal renal tubular acidosis, purine nucleoside phosphorylase deficiency, pyridoxine deficiency, pyrimidine 5'-nucleotidase deficiency, renal glycosuria, riboflavin deficiency, rickets, Rogers' syndrome, saccharopinuria, Sandhoff disease, Sanfilippo syndromes, sarcosinemia, Scheie disease, scurvy (vitamin C deficiency), selenium deficiency, selenosis, sialic acid storage disease, S-sulfo-L-cysteine, sulfite, thiosulfaturia, Tarui disease, Tay-Sachs disease, thiamine deficiency, tryptophan malabsorption, tryptophanuria, type 1 pseudohypoaldosteronism, type 3 glycogen storage disease (debrancher deficiency, limit dextrinosis), tyrosinemia, tyrosinemia type 1, tyrosinemia type 2, tyrosinemia type 3, uridine diphosphate galactose 4-epimerase deficiency, urocanic aciduria, variegate porphyria, vitamin B12 deficiency, vitamin C toxicity, vitamin D deficiency, vitamin D-resistant rickets, vitamin d-sensitive rickets, vitamin E deficiency, vitamin E toxicity, vitamin K deficiency, vitamin K toxicity, von Gierke disease, Wernicke's encephalopathy, wet beriberi, Wilson's disease, xanthurenic aciduria, X-linked sideroblastic anemia, zinc deficiency, zinc toxicity, α-ketoadipic aciduria, α-methylacetoacetic aciduria, β-hydroxy-β-methylglutaric aciduria, β-methylcrotonyl glycinuria.

422. A mouse comprising a mutation in a gene encoding a polypeptide that is substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1.

423. The mouse of claim 422, wherein said mutation is a conditional mutation.

424. The mouse of claim 422, wherein said mutation comprises a deletion of all or a portion of said gene.

425. The mouse of claim 422, wherein said mutation comprises an insertion that disrupts the transcription of the RNA encoding said polypeptide or translation of said

polypeptide.

426. The mouse of claim 422, wherein said mutation comprises a point mutation.

427. The mouse of claim 422, wherein said mutation causes over expression of the gene.

428. The mouse of any of claims 422-427, wherein said mutation is in the coding region of said gene.

429. The mouse of any of claims 422-427, wherein said mutation is in the non-coding region of said gene.

430. The mouse of claim 422, wherein said mutation is a dominant-negative mutation.

431. A method of making a mouse exhibiting altered behavior, said method comprising the step of introducing into said mouse a mutation in a gene encoding a polypeptide comprising a polypeptide listed in any one of Tables 3-14 and 33.

432. The method of claim 431, wherein said mutation is a conditional mutation.

433. The method of claim 431, wherein said mutation comprises a deletion of all or a portion of said gene.

434. The method of claim 431, wherein said mutuation comprises an insertion that disrupts the transcription of the RNA encoding said polypeptide or translation of said polypeptide.

435. The method of claim 431, wherein said mutation comprises a point mutation.

436. The method of claim 431, wherein said mutation is a dominant-negative mutation.

437. The method of claim 431, wherein said mutation causes over expression of the gene.

438. The method of any of claims 431-437, wherein said mutation is in the coding region of said gene.

439. The method of any of claims 431-437, wherein said mutation is in the non-coding region of said gene.

440. A cell isolated from a non-human mammal comprising a transgene comprising a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPCR related polypeptide.

441. The cell of claim 440, wherein said non-human mammal is a mouse.

442. A cell isolated from a non-human mammal comprising a mutation in a gene encoding a polypeptide that is substantially identical to a polypeptide listed in Table 1.

443. The cell of claim 442, wherein said non-human mammal is a mouse.

444. The cell of claim 442, wherein said mutation is a conditional mutation.

445. The cell of claim 442, wherein said mutation comprises a deletion of all or a portion of said gene.

446. The mouse of claim 442, wherein said mutation comprises an insertion that disrupts the transcription of the RNA encoding said polypeptide or translation of said polypeptide.

447. The cell of claim 442, wherein said mutation comprises a point mutation.

448. The cell of any of claims 444-447, wherein said mutation is in the coding region of said gene.

449. The cell of any of claims 444-447, wherein said mutation is in the non-coding region of said gene.

450. The cell of claim 442, wherein said mutation is a dominant-negative mutation.

451. The cell of claim 442, wherein said mutation causes over expression of the gene.

452. A transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a huma GPCR polypeptide listed in Table 1.

453. The transgenic mouse of claim 452, wherein said transgene comprises a mutation.

454. The mouse of claim 453, wherein said mutation is a conditional mutation.

455. The mouse of claim 453, wherein said mutation comprises a deletion of all or a portion of said gene.

456. The mouse of claim 453, wherein said mutation comprises an insertion that disrupts the transcription of the RNA encoding said polypeptide or translation of said polypeptide.

457. The mouse of claim 453, wherein said mutation comprises a point

mutation.

458. The mouse of claim 453, wherein said mutation is a dominant-negative mutation.

459. The transgenic mouse of claim 452, wherein said transgene is overexpressed.

460. The transgenic mouse of claim 452, wherein said transgene is operably linked to an inducible promoter.

461. The transgenic mouse of claim 452, wherein said transgene is operably linked to a cell-type or tissue-specific promoter.

462. A transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a mouse GPCR polypeptide listed in Table 1.

463. The transgenic mouse of claim 462, wherein said transgene comprises a mutation.

464. The mouse of claim 463, wherein said mutation is a conditional mutation.

465. The mouse of claim 463, wherein said mutation comprises a deletion of all or a portion of said gene.

466. The mouse of claim 463, wherein said mutation comprises an insertion that disrupts the transcription of the RNA encoding said polypeptide or translation of said polypeptide.

467. The mouse of claim 463, wherein said mutation comprises a point mutation.

468. The mouse of claim 463, wherein said mutation is a dominant-negative mutation.

469. The transgenic mouse of claim 462, wherein said transgene is overexpressed.

470. The transgenic mouse of any of claims 452-468, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

471. A cell derived from the transgenic mouse of any of claims 452-470.

472. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a neurological disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in any one of Tables 3-14 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a neurological disease or disorder.

473. The method of claim 472, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

474. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a neurological disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in one its neurological tissues a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in any one of Tables 3-14 and 33, said mouse having a neurological disease or disorder; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said neurological disease or disorder.

475. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a neurological disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of contacting a candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in any one of Tables 3-14 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a neurological disease or disorder.

476. The method of claim 475, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

477. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a neurological disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse comprising a mutation in a GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 3-14 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein an alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a neurological disease or disorder.

478. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 15 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland.

479. The method of claim 478, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

480. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its adrenal gland a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 15 and 33, said mouse having a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said disease or disorder of the adrenal gland.

481. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 15 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland.

482. The method of claim 481, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

483. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse comprising a mutation in a GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 15 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein an alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the adrenal gland.

484. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the colon, said method comprising the steps of administering

a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 16 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the colon.

485. The method of claim 484, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

486. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the colon, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its colon a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 16 and 33, said mouse having a disease or disorder of the colon; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said disease or disorder of the colon.

487. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the colon, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 16 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the colon.

488. The method of claim 487, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

489. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the colon, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse comprising a mutation in a GPCR

polypeptide listed in Tables 16 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein an alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the colon.

490. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a cardiovascular disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 17 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a cardiovascular disease or disorder.

491. The method of claim 490, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

492. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a cardiovascular disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its cardiovascular system a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 17 and 33, said mouse having a cardiovascular disease or disorder; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said cardiovascular disease or disorder.

493. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a cardiovascular disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 17 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment

of a cardiovascular disease or disorder.

494. The method of claim 493, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

495. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a cardiovascular disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse comprising a mutation in a GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 17 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein an alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease cardiovascular disease or disorder.

496. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the intestine, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 18 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the intestine.

497. The method of claim 496, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

498. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the intestine, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its intestine a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 18 and 33, said mouse having a disease or disorder of the intestine; and determining whether said candidate

compound treats said disease or disorder of the intestine.

499. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the intestine, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 18 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the intestine.

500. The method of claim 499, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

501. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the intestine, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse comprising a mutation in a GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 18 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein an alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the intestine.

502. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the kidney, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 19 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein an alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the kidney.

503. The method of claim 502, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

504. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the kidney, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its kidney a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 19 and 33, said mouse having a disease or disorder of the kidney; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said disease or disorder of the kidney.

505. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the kidney, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 19 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the kidney.

506. The method of claim 505, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

507. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the kidney, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse comprising a mutation in a GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 19 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein an alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the kidney.

508. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the liver, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 20 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the liver.

509. The method of claim 508, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

510. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the liver, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its liver a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 20 and 33, said mouse having a disease or disorder of the liver; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said disease or disorder of the liver.

511. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the liver, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 20 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the liver.

512. The method of claim 511, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

513. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the liver, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse comprising a mutation in a GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 20 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein an alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the liver.

514. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a lung disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 21 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a lung disease or disorder.

515. The method of claim 514, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

516. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a lung disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its lung a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 21 and 33, said mouse having a lung disease or disorder; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said lung disease or disorder.

517. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a lung disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 21 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration

in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a lung disease or disorder.

518. The method of claim 517, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

519. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the lung, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse comprising a mutation in a GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 21 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein an alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the lung.

520. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a muscular disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 22 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a muscular disease or disorder.

521. The method of claim 520, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

522. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a muscular disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its muscular tissue a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 22 and 33, said mouse having a muscular disease or disorder; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said muscular disease or disorder.

523. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a muscular disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 22 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a muscular disease or disorder.

524. The method of claim 523, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

525. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a muscular disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse comprising a mutation in a GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 22 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein an alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a muscular disease or disorder.

526. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the ovary, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 23 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the ovary.

527. The method of claim 526, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

528. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the ovary, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its ovary a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 23 and 33, said mouse having a disease or disorder of the ovary; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said disease or disorder of the ovary.

529. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the ovary, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 23 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the ovary.

530. The method of claim 529, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

531. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the ovary, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse comprising a mutation in a GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 23 and 33 and 531; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein an alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the ovary.

532. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a blood disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human

GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 24 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a blood disease or disorder.

533. The method of claim 532, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

534. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a blood disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its peripheral blood lymphocytes a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 24 and 33, said mouse having a blood disease or disorder; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said blood disease or disorder.

535. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a blood disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 24 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a blood disease or disorder.

536. The method of claim 535, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

537. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the blood, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse comprising a mutation in a GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 24 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein an alteration

in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the blood.

538. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the prostate, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 25 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the prostate.

539. The method of claim 538, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

540. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the prostate, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its prostate a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 25 and 33, said mouse having a disease or disorder of the prostate; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said disease or disorder of the prostate.

541. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the prostate, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 25 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the prostate.

542. The method of claim 541, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

543. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the prostate said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse comprising a mutation in a GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 25 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein an alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the prostate.

544. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the skin, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 26 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the skin.

545. The method of claim 544, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

546. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the skin, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its skin a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 26 and 33, said mouse having a disease or disorder of the skin; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said disease or disorder of the skin.

547. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment

of a disease or disorder of the skin, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 26 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the skin.

548. The method of claim 547, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

549. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the skin, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse comprising a mutation in a GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 26 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein an alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the skin.

550. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the spleen, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 27 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the spleen.

551. The method of claim 550, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

552. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the spleen, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its spleen a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 27 and 33, said mouse having a disease or disorder of the spleen; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said disease or disorder of the spleen.

553. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the spleen, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 27 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the spleen.

554. The method of claim 553, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

555. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the spleen, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse comprising a mutation in a GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 27 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein an alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the spleen.

556. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the stomach, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene

encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 28 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the stomach.

557. The method of claim 556 wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

558. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the stomach, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its stomach a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 28 and 33, said mouse having a disease or disorder of the stomach; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said disease or disorder of the stomach.

559. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the stomach, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 28 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the stomach.

560. The method of claim 559, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

561. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the stomach, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse comprising a mutation in a

GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 28 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein an alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the stomach.

562. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the testes, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 29 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the testes.

563. The method of claim 562, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

564. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the testes, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its testes a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 29 and 33, said mouse having a disease or disorder of the testes; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said disease or disorder of the testes.

565. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the testes, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 29 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment

of a disease or disorder of the testes.

566. The method of claim 565, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

567. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the testes, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse comprising a mutation in a GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 29 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein an alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the testes.

568. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the thymus, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 30 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the thymus.

569. The method of claim 568, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

570. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the thymus, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its thymus a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 30 and 33, said mouse having a disease or disorder of the thymus; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said disease or disorder of the thymus.

571. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the thymus, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 30 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the thymus.

572. The method of claim 571, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

573. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the thymus, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse comprising a mutation in a GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 30 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein an alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the thymus.

574. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the thyroid, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 31 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the thyroid.

575. The method of claim 574, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

576. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the thyroid, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its thyroid a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 31 and 33, said mouse having a disease or disorder of the thyroid; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said disease or disorder of the thyroid.

577. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the thyroid, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 31 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the thyroid.

578. The method of claim 577, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

579. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the thyroid, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse comprising a mutation in a GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 31 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein an alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the thyroid.

580. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the uterus, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 32 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the uterus.

581. The method of claim 580, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

582. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the uterus, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its uterus a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 32 and 33, said mouse having a disease or disorder of the uterus; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said disease or disorder of the uterus.

583. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the uterus, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 32 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the uterus.

584. The method of claim 583, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

585. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment

of a disease or disorder of the uterus, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse comprising a mutation in a GPCR polypeptide listed in Tables 32 and 33; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein an alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the uterus.

586. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the pancreas, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Table 1; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the pancreas.

587. The method of claim 586, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

588. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the pancreas, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its pancreas a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Table 1, said mouse having a disease or disorder of the pancreas; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said disease or disorder of the pancreas.

589. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the pancreas, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Table 1; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a

alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the pancreas.

590. The method of claim 589, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

591. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the bone and joints, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Table 1; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the bone and joints.

592. The method of claim 591, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

593. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the bone and joints, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its bone and joints a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Table 1, said mouse having a disease or disorder of the bone and joints; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said disease or disorder of the bone and joints.

594. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the bone and joints, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Table 1; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR

polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the bone and joints.

595. The method of claim 594, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

596. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the breast, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Table 1; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the breast.

597. The method of claim 596, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

598. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the breast, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its breast a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Table 1, said mouse having a disease or disorder of the breast; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said disease or disorder of the breast.

599. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the breast, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Table 1; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate

compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the breast.

600. The method of claim 599, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

601. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the immune system, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Table 1; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the immune system.

602. The method of claim 601, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

603. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the immune system, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing in its immune system a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Table 1, said mouse having a disease or disorder of the immune system; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said disease or disorder of the immune system.

604. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the immune system, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Table 1; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide

identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a disease or disorder of the immune system.

605. The method of claim 604, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

606. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Table 1; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder.

607. The method of claim 606, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

608. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of administering a candidate compound to a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Table 1, said mouse having a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder; and determining whether said candidate compound treats said metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder.

609. A method for identifying a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder, said method comprising the steps of contacting candidate compound with a cell from a transgenic mouse expressing a transgene encoding a human GPCR polypeptide listed in Table 1; and determining whether said candidate compound alters the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide, wherein a alteration in the biological activity of said GPCR polypeptide

identifies said candidate compound as a compound that may be useful for the treatment of a metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder.

610. The method of claim 609, wherein said mouse has a mutation in the endogenous gene that is orthologous to said transgene.

611. The method of any one of claims 253-258, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said neurological disease or disorder.

612. The method of any one of claims 259-264, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said disease or disorder of the adrenal gland.

613. The method of any one of claims 265-270, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said disease or disorder of the colon.

614. The method of any one of claims 271-276, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said cardiovascular disease or disorder.

615. The method of any one of claims 277-282, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said disease or disorder of the intestine.

616. The method of any one of claims 283-288, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said disease or disorder of the kidney.

617. The method of any one of claims 289-294, further comprising the step of

testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said disease or disorder of the liver.

618. The method of any one of claims 295-300, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said lung disease or disorder.

619. The method of any one of claims 301-306, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said muscular disease or disorder.

620. The method of any one of claims 307-312, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said disease or disorder of the ovary.

621. The method of any one of claims 313-318, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said blood disease or disorder.

622. The method of any one of claims 319-324, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said disease or disorder of the prostate.

623. The method of any one of claims 325-330, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said disease or disorder of the skin.

624. The method of any one of claims 331-336, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said disease or disorder of the spleen.

625. The method of any one of claims 337-342, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said disease or disorder of the stomach.

626. The method of any one of claims 343-348, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said disease or disorder of the testes.

627. The method of any one of claims 349-354, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said disease or disorder of the thymus.

628. The method of any one of claims 355-360, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said disease or disorder of the thyroid.

629. The method of any one of claims 361-366, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said disease or disorder of the uterus.

630. The method of any one of claims 367-372, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said disease or disorder of the pancreas.

631. The method of any one of claims 373-378, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said disease or disorder of the bone and joints.

632. The method of any one of claims 379-384, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said disease or disorder of the breast.

633. The method of any one of claims 385-390, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said disease or disorder of the immune system.

634. The method of any one of claims 391-396, further comprising the step of testing said identified candidate compound in a cell- or animal-based model for said metabolic or nutritive disease or disorder.

635. A kit comprising a plurality of polynucleotides, wherein each polynucleotide hybridizes under high stringency conditions to a GPCR polynucleotide of Table 1, wherein at least 50 different polynucleotides, each capable of hybridizing under high stringency conditions to a different human GPCR polynucleotide listed on Table 1, are present in said kit.

636. A kit comprising a plurality of polynucleotides, wherein polynucleotides that hybridize under high stringency conditions, each each to a different GPCR polynucleotide listed on one of Tables 3-14 and 33, are present in said kit such that said kit comprises polynucleotides that collectively hybridize to each of said GPCR polynucleotides listed on one of Tables 3-14 and 33.

637. A kit comprising a plurality of polynucleotides, wherein polynucleotides that hybridize under high stringency conditions, each each to a different GPCR polynucleotide listed on one of Tables 15-32, are present in said kit such that said kit comprises polynucleotides that collectively hybridize to each of said GPCR polynucleotides listed on one of Tables 15-32.

638. A kit comprising a plurality of mice, each mouse having a mutation in a GPCR polynucleotide of Table 1, wherein at least 50 mice, each having a mutation in a different GPCR polynucleotide listed on Table 1, are present in said kit.

639. The kit of claim 638, further comprising a plurality of polynucleotides, wherein each polynucleotide hybridizes under high stringency conditions to a GPCR polynucleotide of Table 1, wherein at least 50 different polynucleotides, each capable of hybridizing under high stringency conditions to a different mouse GPCR polynucleotide listed on Table 1, are present in said kit.

640. A kit comprising a plurality of mice, each mouse having a mutation in a GPCR polynucleotide, wherein, collectively, mice having a mutation in each GPCR polynucleotide listed on one of Tables 3-14 and 33 are present in said kit.

641. A kit comprising a plurality of mice, each mouse having a mutation in a GPCR polynucleotide, wherein, collectively, mice having a mutation in each GPCR polynucleotide listed on one of Tables 15-32 are present in said kit.

642. The kit of any one of claims 635-641, wherein at least one of said GPCR polynucleotides is a GPCR polynucleotide of Table 2.